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# NORTHAMPTON

## OF TODAY









IN THE MEADOWS



1902-03

# NORTHAMPTON OF TODAY

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DEPICTED BY PEN AND CAMERA

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BY HENRY K. KILPATRICK, A.M.

NEW YORK: THE HENRY HOLT COMPANY  
1903

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1902-03.

❧ ❧ NORTHAMPTON OF TO-DAY ❧ ❧

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Price, in Paper Covers, 50 Cents.

In Cloth, \$1.50.

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TOWARDS CITY HALL

## THE ARTIST'S IMPRESSIONS.

BY FREDERICK KNAB.

The most distinctive characteristic of our American cities is their newness, the appearance of recent origin and progressing growth. We look in vain for the many objects of historic interest and the magnificent buildings so prominent in European cities. There are the great cathedrals, sanctified by the labors of many a genius; ancient walls, the scene of many a bloody strife; and on every hand objects eloquent of a great past.

The buildings of our modern cities are the product of a commercial age, and as such present little that is individual or beautiful. Architecture, at least from an æsthetic standpoint, has not kept pace with the general march of progress in our era, and contents itself with poor copies and adaptations of past works. Even the public buildings and the churches bear this stamp of commercialism plainly upon them, as if utilitarian considerations forbade any departure from the rigid conventional lines. Such ornament as is deemed necessary is limited to mere crudeness, and often inappropriate copies, mechanical in effect and without reference to material of construction.

Few of our American cities show any distinctive character in their buildings. Perhaps some legislative edifice or seat of learning adds a shade of dignity, the first resolves itself into business blocks, churches, schools and dwellings of well known types. The most pleasing, and indeed the redeeming features, are the dwelling houses ample and with plenty of breathing space about them, and the handsome streets lined with stately shade trees. The well kept lawns gay with flowers, vines and shrubbery, so cheerful in effect, could never have developed in an overcrowded country and behind fortification walls.

Of handsome residences, tastily set amidst trees and shrubbery. Northampton can boast more than its share. Elm street and Bridge street, beautiful as a whole in their perspective of leafy canopy, have single trees that one could worship for their beauty and grandeur. Some of the side streets are charming in their suggestion of rural surroundings.

But it is often in the situation, and not the natural surroundings, that the chief attractions of our American cities lie. Northampton is particularly fortunate in this respect, and in beauty of situation has few rivals. Looking eastward and southward from the brow of Round Hill, or from the Smith College tower, on a clear summer day, the scene is one of entrancing loveliness. The city itself is mostly buried in the luxuriant foliage of

its shade trees; only here and there a roof gleams in the sunlight, and the various church spires indicate the presence of the buildings under the leafy canopy. Beyond the dark masses of shade trees extends, unbroken, like a sea, a vast plain of brighter verdure, far away to the mountain chains, the Northampton meadows.

To the outsider who is familiar with New England, where one can seldom go far, even in remote parts, without



NEAR CORNER OF KING AND MAIN

encountering habitations, it may seem rather odd to see such an expanse of beautiful country without a habitation upon it. But should he happen here in the spring, when the whole expanse is turned into a huge lake by the annual rise of the river, the reason would be obvious enough.

The two mountains, Holyoke and Tom, clothed in gorgeous purple haze, loom up grandly beyond the meadows, and still beyond hill and plain lose themselves in the far distance.



SUGGESTION TO READERS





SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET

## THE BENEFACTORS OF NORTHAMPTON.

BY C. H. PIERCE, ESQ.



THE list of Northampton's benefactors is a long and noble one, and Northampton of to-day cannot be described without giving them credit. The gifts cover a wide range, and in some instances represent the accumulations of a lifetime. In proportion to its size, Northampton has been more generously remembered than any city in the country, and the large gifts from those who were born here, but who spent most of their lives elsewhere, illustrate the strength of the charm that rests on all of its children, to whom Northampton always remains the Mecca that with longing eyes they hope to see again.

The inhabitants of the city will always delight to honor the names of those whose treasures have been so lavishly given to promote their well-being.

**SOPHIA SMITH.**—The story of the founding of Smith College by Sophia Smith is full of interest, as told by her spiritual adviser, Rev. John L. Greene. Only an epitome of her life and benefactions can be given here, and inasmuch as the fortune with which she endowed the college came by inheritance from her brother Austin, who died about 1860, it seems only just to say a few words in regard to him.

Austin Smith, like his uncle Oliver, was a very remark-

able man. Both were born "money-getters." Oliver loaned his money on mortgage securities, with an eye to safety, and Austin, seeing the attractions in Wall Street and becoming a close student of the stock market, made more rapid strides through investing there. It was his custom, when the market was ripe, to gather in the money of the neighborhood on loan, and go to New York to buy securities, selling them



ACADEMY OF MUSIC

in due course at advance prices. Thus it came to pass that he grew rich faster than his uncle Oliver, and when he died he left to his sister Sophia a large fortune. It is interesting to speculate on what his plans would have been had he lived.

Sophia Smith lived ten years after the death of Austin, and it seems to have been a matter of earnest and prayerful inquiry with her as to what she should do to better the world with the fortune that came to her. After long groping in darkness, and with the help of her advisers, Reverend John L. Greene and George W. Hubbard, she decided to found Smith College.

Is it not possible that Sophia Smith's final decision was the result, in part at least, of the unspoken influence of Mary Lyon, her kinswoman, who founded Mount Holyoke College?

At Sophia Smith's death in 1870 she left three hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars for the founding of Smith College, the town of Northampton adding twenty-five thousand dollars. The way in which the institution has grown, under its wise management, from modest beginnings and hopes, to become the pride of Northampton and to have a membership of twelve hundred and property worth more than a million dollars, is a matter of history.



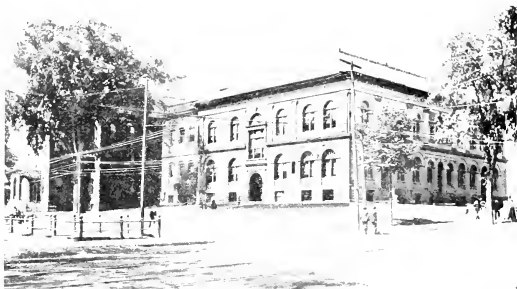
MEMORIAL HALL



beautiful plant given to Smith College, in memory of his mother's contributions towards building the Clark Library, the purchase and support of the Home for Aged Women, and material aid to the Home Culture Club.

The love and esteem in which he was held by all can perhaps be best voiced by quoting from the records of the trustees a resolution passed upon receiving from a near and dear friend of Mr. Lyman a bronze tablet, which was placed on the Academy in 1902.

"To him who has gone the Academy itself is the noblest monument, and to the present generation, at least, no words of inscription are needed to keep his memory fresh and fragrant. Yet it is fitting that the act of a friend should so designate the time and the man that those who shall come after



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING



BEDFORD TERRACE

Judge Forbes was a native of Bridge, water, and settled in Northampton as a lawyer in 1818. He served in the legislature, as county commissioner, district attorney, judge of the court of common pleas, and of the supreme judicial court, and as a presidential elector in 1856.

At his death he left his fortune of about three hundred

us, as they enjoy the fruits of his generosity, shall also call to mind the giver, whose wise foresight and public spirit are destined to take on wider significance as the years go by."

CHARLES E. FORBES. —As one recalls the quiet life of Judge Forbes in his rooms over the old bank, and in memory sees him with his wooden shawl thrown loosely about his form, going to the Warner House for his toast and tea, one wonders how long the thought of a library was taking root in his mind. The working out of great problems is always full of interest, and there is every evidence that the judicial mind of Judge Forbes had fully played in laying out the plan that finally resulted in the establishment of the Forbes Library.



CORNER ELM STREET AND BEDFORD TERRACE



NEAR EDWARDS CHURCH

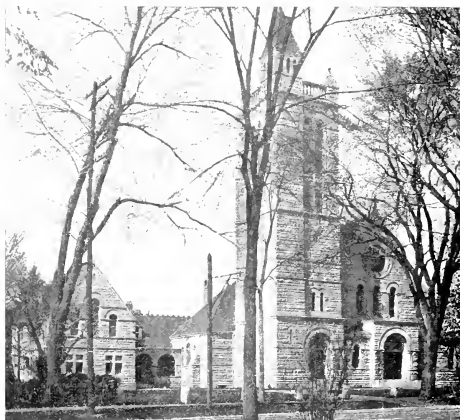




part of the cost of Cosmopolitan Hall. He counted the Florence Kindergarten and saw the results of his generosity in the success of the school during his lifetime. Upon his death in 1882 a large fund was left in the hands of the board of trustees to carry forward his cherished plan, that of bringing a practical education to all who desired it. His earnestness in all things made him so devoted to his business that his health finally failed him, and the last fifteen years of his life were a vigorous struggle against encroaching disease, to which he at length yielded up his life, without a murmur or any dread of the future, at Citronelle, Alabama, December 13, 1882, at the age of seventy-six years.

**OLIVER SMITH.**—Although the benefactions of Oliver Smith extend to seven towns besides Northampton, the location of the office building here, where all business is transacted, makes this great charity seem like a part of Northampton, and Oliver Smith can well be claimed as one of Northampton's greatest benefactors.

He was born in Hatfield, January 26, 1796, where he was a farmer and a partner with his brother Benjamin in a general country store. He commenced his business career with two thousand dollars, inherited from his father, and at the age of thirty he commenced to loan money on bond and mortgage. By the greatest economy he amassed a fortune, which at his death in 1815 amounted to three hundred and ninety-four thousand, seven hundred dollars. He never married. By one of the most remarkable wills ever written, he created the Smith Charities. His nephew, Austin, a brother of Sophia Smith, was the executor of his will, over which there was a famous lawsuit. Rufus Choate was employed as counsel for the heirs, and Daniel Webster by the executor to defend the will. The trial was by jury, and they



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

gave a verdict sustaining the will.

The first board of trustees were Osmyn Baker of Northampton, Austin Smith and John Dickinson, Jr., of Amherst, the first-named being the president. On October 11, 1850, the miscellaneous fund had reached \$400,000, and was divided as required by the will as follows: Joint fund, \$360,000; Agricultural School fund, \$80,000; Colonization fund, \$10,000. The latter fund was by law transferred to the Agricultural School fund in 1861.

It is impossible in a brief paper like this to enumerate the different provisions of the will, copies



A REAR VIEW



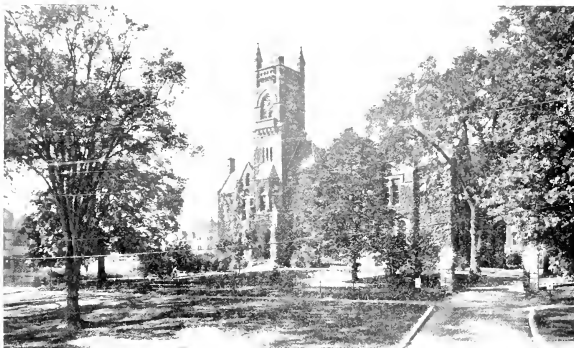
COMMENCEMENT FESTIVITIES



same to be wholly or in part, free of charge.

On these lines the hospital has been conducted. The demands upon it have been at times greater than it could conveniently meet, but through the generosity of its friends contributions have been made, both for its support and to increase facilities. Two very handsome additions to the buildings have been made this year, one by Henrietta M. and Margaret P. Wright, of Bridge Street, in memory of their brother, James G. Wright, and the other by Thomas M. Shepherd, as a memorial to his father.

ALFRED T. LILLY.—Mr. Lilly came to Florence in 1853, to take a position as superintendent of the Nonotuck Silk Company. In 1872 he became treasurer of the company and so continued until his death. In all of his work he was systematic, faithful and reliable. He could always be depended upon, and the success of the company to which he gave so much of his life was largely due to his efforts. While he practiced strict economy in his personal affairs, he never turned a deaf ear to any appeal for help. He called himself an agnostic, and delighted to discuss his favorite themes, yet he was in practice a follower of the example of Jesus, seeking always the light and brooking no shame nor duplicity in anyone.



ENTRANCE TO COLLEGE GROUNDS



THE TYLER HOUSE

He contributed ten thousand dollars towards the cost of Cosmian Hall. He was practically the founder of the Florence Library Association, and gave thirteen thousand dollars towards the cost of the building and five thousand dollars for books. He was greatly interested in the Northampton Drum Corps, and presented it with one thousand dollars.

In 1884, learning from President Seelye that Smith College was in great need of a building for scientific purposes, Mr. Lilly erected and presented to the college the Lilly Hall of Science. In 1888 the executive committee of the Free Congregational Church incorporated in their report the following:—

"The majority of your committee would occupy this paragraph to declare, what the modesty of our esteemed associate, Mr. Lilly, forbids him to say, that it was owing to what he saw and experienced of the happy effects of giving the women an equal part with the men in the business of this society and its public teachings, that he was led to make to Smith College his noble and princely gift—the Lilly Hall of Science—the first



ON PARADISE POND





ON WEST STREET

Mr. Bliss was a princely giver in many directions, and his life was an inspiration to all who were privileged to know him.

**PLINY EARLE.**—The life of Dr. Earle is an example of what can be accomplished by good judgment, patience and thrift. He was a Quaker, received a classical and medical education in this country and Europe, and performed his life work as the superintendent of the Northampton Insane Hospital. Under his wise management the institution became not only self-supporting, but it added greatly to its holding of real estate and the value of its property. On account of advanced age he retired in 1885.

His will provided that the residue of his estate, after paying legacies to relatives and friends, should be turned over to the city of Northampton, and when the fund should equal sixty thousand dollars the income should be used to aid in the support and maintenance of the Forbes Library. That institution has for several years received the income.

Dr. Earle found time to write many important papers, and was considered an authority on all subjects relating to the care and treatment of the insane.

In the list of Northampton's benefactors there are many other names that might be mentioned, among them that of Winthrop Hillyer, whose relatives, carrying out a wish informally expressed by him, presented to Smith College a

sufficient amount to erect the beautiful art gallery that bears his name. George W. Hubbard was the treasurer of Smith College, from its incorporation to his death, and left the greater portion of his estate to the college. The names of Rockefeller, Wallace, Albright, Washburn, and many others, are those of men who have done their part to make the campus of Smith College what it is.

#### SUMNER'S WORDS.

What Charles Sumner said as he stood on Mt. Holyoke, and looked over the Connecticut Valley and the Northampton meadows, is worth remem-



THE COLLEGE GYMNASIUM

bering, in connection with some of the views in this book.

It was Aug. 12, 1847, that he said, on the mountain, "I have been all over England, through the Highlands of Scotland; I have passed up and down the Rhine, have ascended Mont Blanc, and stood on the Campagna at Rome, but have never seen anything so surpassingly lovely as this."



CLASS DAY AT SMITH



THE MOUNTAIN VIEW





LILLY HALL OF SCIENCE AND MUSIC HALL

tain rooms for the use of the various student societies, for the organizations which embody the religious work of the college, and will furnish a center for the social life of the institution. It will contain also a hall with a seating capacity of from six hundred to eight hundred people, furnishing an attractive place for the less formal meetings of the students.

This is an age distinguished for progressive movements, and nowhere is this more manifest than in our institutions of learning. We may perhaps take two examples of recent improvements in the facilities of the college, not to give any prominence to particular portions of the work, but because they are recent and illustrate modern educational methods.

A lecture-room and laboratory have been added to the plant-house, that there may be better opportunity to study the actual life of the plants. Botany is no longer a process of collecting and naming flowers, nor of dissecting plants, but still more of studying their actual development. When we turn on the other hand to the ancient languages, which have been regarded as the conservators of all conservative methods in education, there also we find new instrumentalities. A room has been fitted up for the classics, to be equipped with a special library, that students may have better opportunity for research and work under the immediate direction of their teachers. There are pictures, copies of inscriptions, and many objects of archaeological interest to illustrate the teaching. It is anticipated that this room will be of great value in encouraging individual work.

It has given to the students in the Greek department, and to a certain extent to a much larger circle, a peculiar interest in archaeology, that Miss Boyd has been so closely associated with the recent excavations and discoveries in Crete, and yet is able to spend a portion of her time here, feeling as much enthusiasm for her instruction as she shows in her work of

investigation. It is a great help in the study of ancient literature and history to have the past brought so near and rendered so distinct by these continued discoveries, and to feel that the college is actually having a part in bringing the ancient life into the light.

The college was founded with the purpose to give to young women advantages similar and equal to those which the traditional New England college has offered to young men. Following the example of other institutions, it has somewhat modified the peculiar prominence formerly given to the ancient languages. For many years there were three separate courses, distinguished by three different degrees, according as the ancient languages, modern literature or science were especially pursued. Now, however, there is but one degree given to the different graduates. The new tendencies of education are also shown in the greater variety of subjects

which have a place in the requirements for admission. This effort to make room for the increasing number of themes for study, to meet the vast diversity of demands, makes a college a totally different institution from what it was in former times, and places at a disadvantage a college with a small number of students. The growth in numbers is necessarily associated with great variation in courses of study.

The ideals and purposes of a college express themselves peculiarly in the religious life of the institution. The moral and religious atmosphere which pervades and sustains the organization, that indescribable something which is the effect of the many minds reacting upon each other, which we



VIEW ON ELM STREET

call the spirit of the institution, and which shows itself preëminently in the religious life, is perhaps the most important element in college education. Miss Smith expressed in her will the desire that the college should be Christian but undenominational. She wished to have the Bible the center of the life, but she laid down no formulas of faith. It has been the constant study of those in charge of the college to secure for the students those influences which would best help to symmetrical Christian development. The students





Another ~~unusual~~ feature in the situation is the large supply of books in proportion to the number of inhabitants. Northampton has in its public libraries 62½ volumes per head, that is twice as many as Woburn, three times as many as Arlington, Beverly, Dedham, Leominster, Marlborough or Pittsfield, four times as many as Marlboro or Medford, five times as many as Chicopee, six times as many as Melrose or Quincy, seven times as many as North Adams, nine times as many as Everett, all places of about the same population.\*

A third anomaly is not so gratifying—the small provision which the Forbes Library has for running expenses, with so large a book-buying income. No library reports less spent for management than for books; often the amount is half as much again; sometimes it is double. But in its seven years' history the Forbes Library has paid for books \$115,000, and has had for maintenance only \$93,000. The result is that some desirable ways of library activity are closed to the library, much necessary work is slighted, and that recourse is necessarily had to make-shifts, an expensive method in the long run, and not producing good results even at first. As, however, most evils have their good side, this poverty has led to some noteworthy experiments. A library that has got along seven years with neither accession book nor shelf list, and for half that time, having no catalog and only a rude classification on the shelves, has yet maintained the largest per capita circulation of any city in the world, is not without interest for the library expert. The catalog is now at last possible, thanks to the Library of Congress, which is in fact beginning to do the cataloging for all the libraries in the country. In another seven years the Forbes will have a printed card catalog in which the author entries will be made by the highest ability in the country, leaving only the classification and analytical work to be done at home. The library will have an instrument of research worthy of its well-filled shelves. With the catalog will come, *pari passu*, the shelf list.

For all the hampering lack of funds, the Forbes has accomplished much, mainly by reason of its unusual liberality in giving out its books. The ordinary library lends one volume for two weeks. A few years ago it was thought a great advance when at the same time

with the novel—which three-quarters of the borrowers will take when they are limited to one book—a "non-fiction" book was allowed. The Forbes, besides these, will lend a book (fiction or not) in a foreign language, or one each in several foreign languages, and any number of books up to 100 for study (i. e., everything but novels). These can be

kept till someone else wants them. At the end of six months the borrower is requested to return those which he has finished using; at the end of a year he is requested to return all, but may take them again for another year, unless they are wanted, the return being only to prevent their getting incorporated in the private libraries of the patrons.

The most expensive books go out under suitable guarantee of careful usage. Nothing but the most necessary books of reference are restricted.

Photographs and engravings, too, circulate to the extent of 10,000 a year and music (mainly sheet music) to the extent of 2,000. This artistic use, which is rapidly growing, is especially to be rejoiced in because it reaches a side of our nature in which Americans have especial need of culture.

A liberal policy is the only one which can make the resources of the library fully available. Books that can be consulted only under restrictions stay unused on the shelves and might as well not belong to the library. The Forbes librarians do not indeed go out into the highways and byways and compel them to come in, but they do the next thing to that, they make all welcome when they come, give them what they want, and encourage them to ask for more. Every one knows that the book which a man wants to use will have much more effect on him than the book which he reads indifferently or from a sense of duty. The corollary from this is that the wise library will, if it can, buy (with



A DISMANTLED TOWER



\*The ratio of books to inhabitants is always smaller in the city is larger. A comparison with the greater American cities is therefore without special significance, but it may be interesting to note that Northampton has in municipal libraries twice as many volumes per head as Brooklyn, three times as many as Newton or Springfield, five times as Worcester, six times as Boston, Brooklyn or Lynn, seven times as Fitchburg, eight times as Somerville or Taunton, nine times as Cambridge or Detroit, twelve times as Buffalo or Cleveland, fifteen times as many as Chicago counting the Cretan and the Newberry as public libraries, twenty-five times as many as Brooklyn, thirty times as many as Philadelphia.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



the success of that library. Well placed in the centre of ample grounds, substantially built in an agreeable semi-romanesque style, it is unlike other libraries in that its whole lower story, 100 feet square, is a single room, only broken by the pillars and arches that sustain the second floor. Older libraries look confined, dingy and gloomy, compared with this new, bright, open, cheerful building and many of later date are not as homelike and comfortable.

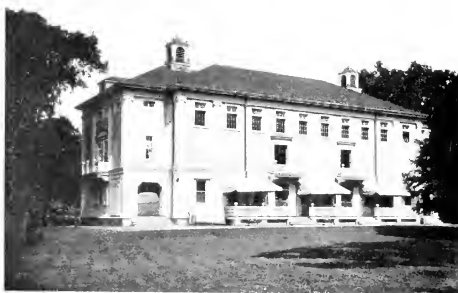
## THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF TODAY.

BY SUPT. J. H. CARPENT.



NORTHAMPTON may well feel proud of her public school system. As now arranged we have the kindergarten, primary, grammar school and High School departments. The pupils enter the kindergarten at the age of three years and six months, and are allowed to remain until five years of age, when entrance is permitted into the primary school. The public school course proper

covers a period of thirteen years, including four years in the High School. Our High School, while it gives a broad, general course, equipping for the active duties of life, also prepares pupils to enter the leading colleges. Certificates of admission are granted our graduates into such institutions as Amherst, Williams, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, and other colleges of similar standing. In the primary and grammar schools the usual subjects—reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and language, are given their prominent places, besides, however, the subjects of history, nature work, physiology, drawing, music, manual training, and physical culture, are given special attention.



CAPEN SCHOOL GYMNASIUM



VERNON STREET SCHOOL

Northampton is one of the pioneer cities in the subjects of music and physical training. A special supervisor of music has been employed for the last thirty five years, and a special teacher of physical training for eight years past. From the first the music instruction was under the direction of Henry Jones, who retired three years ago. For the



LOWER KENSINGTON AVENUE

past three years the "individual" system has been followed with success. It is the aim of the music course to render the pupil independent in this subject, at the same time to teach him to appreciate music, and to make it possible for him to understand that it is a reality. Music holds a prominent

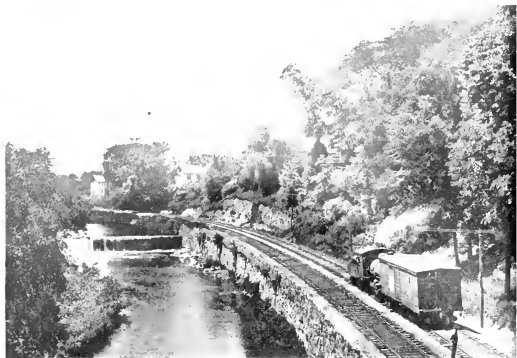
place in the development of the child; not only is it of great ethical value but it also serves to develop the finer instincts in the child nature and is a great factor in smoothing the rough places in school work. Physical training as carried on in our schools adds much to the general physical development of the pupils. It develops the child systematically, in accordance with hygienic principles. Out-door play is not to be dispensed with, neither is its

value to be overlooked; but out-door play, while it gives free use to all the muscles, accompanied by plenty of fresh air, will not systematically develop the physical nature, nor give free and graceful carriage to the body. A systematic and well arranged course in physical training supplements the out-door play by special training of particular parts of the body.



ON DRYAD'S GREEN





VIEW FROM SOUTH STREET BRIDGE

High School, not only as a better preparation for the various polytechnic institutions but also to give a broader and better equipment to the pupils who go into the trades and the manufacturing establishments. It is of no use to try to deny the fact that manual training does serve to develop more fully the intellectual side of the child than does the mere study of books alone; and not only this but, furthermore, it renders him capable of using his hands in a way so utterly lacking among supposed educated people. In connection with manual training in the High School there should be given a first class commercial course. The necessity of this latter has been so clearly demonstrated in Northampton that further suggestions are unnecessary. Cooking should be introduced into the eighth or ninth grades of the school course and given as an option in the High School at least one year. The necessity of knowing how to cook, bake, and prepare plain food for the table, and to do it in the most economical manner, needs little comment. To do all these at public expense seems to some minds an enormous waste of money. Many do not see that it is returned tenfold in the intelligence of the labor, the saving of raw material in this labor, and, furthermore, the promotion of health by greater intelligence in the preparation of food for the table. Skilled labor in any occupation is less expensive than the unskilled. The amount of money lost in material wasted by unskilled labor is greater than that paid in higher wages for skilled workmanship. The skilled workman demands more outside of his own immediate location to satisfy his intellectual desires. His training is broader, his esthetic tastes have been developed for home is thereby to be made more attractive both inside and out, and to satisfy these demands business and land must increase.

The introduction of the foregoing into the school curriculum does not overburden or crowd out what we have been pleased to call the essential subjects. The essentials have been spread out too much. A greater concentration of effort is necessary; this combined with the elimination of portions of certain subjects will not only give a clearer and better understanding of these, but also make it possible to equip our pupils to meet the increasing demands of society.

The nature and science work could be greatly increased in efficiency by utilizing a portion of the school lawns for the cultivation of flowers, trees, fruit, and the like, to be done by the children; collecting insects, birds, etc., and watching their growth and habits. Pupils in learning the habits and growth and use of plants, insects, birds, and animals also learn to respect and love them

for themselves. It is only when we see the usefulness and beauty of everything that we begin to respect it. Various pieces of apparatus for exercise and play might well be added to our playgrounds; large sand heaps should be found in one corner of every school yard for the use of pupils in the primary grades. Playgrounds should not be made and then the children turned loose to improvise at will what shall be their play. There is need of intelligent arrangement, so that it will appeal to the interest of the child—his play interest. This naturally leads us to speak of school buildings, since the grounds should not be made attractive without some attention given to the buildings themselves. Accommodations for school purposes cannot be too good; therefore every building must be equipped so that the pupils will have proper light, air, and temperature. Plenty of room is a necessity; smooth and well kept floors, airy halls, and properly ventilated cloak rooms, must abound. Then, too, in every schoolroom should be found all apparatus, books and other equipment for the proper teaching of the different



ON OLD SOUTH STREET





VIEW FROM ROUND HILL

England States very considerable. "Old Home Week" will help this business in any place.

But above all other considerations is the fact that "Old Home Week" aids in the development of character. It fosters in the rising generation love and reverence for home, and to the old it brings happiness and pleasure. The present age is called too severely utilitarian. The commercialism of the time leads many to spur on anything which does not directly return dollars and cents. This spirit, which is often carried too far, needs to be met by the wholesome, uplifting ones of altruism and good fellowship of human kind, so that the man may not sink utterly below the dollar in consideration.

### BY THE WAY!

Time is too short to be used in grand'denat anything. It is granted that the temptation to grumble is often strong, and so difficult to overcome, that the safety valve of temper must sometimes give vent, but it can well be held down, by determined effort, in

the case of local well meant efforts to benefit the city by means of Board of Trade or otherwise. The officers of these organizations have not in the past received all the comfort

and encouragement they had a right to expect from the community. Some of their efforts did not materialize so well as expected, perhaps, but the leaders worked hard for success, and would have triumphed but for the fact that there were elements working against them all over the country which they could not be expected to be thoroughly acquainted with.

To the minds of many who have studied the situation, it seems that Northampton should be brought to the attention of people not so much as a desirable business mart, but as a place where those desiring a home and education for their children, with all the attributes of a modern Athens, can come with perfect confidence.



ENTRANCE TO STATE HOSPITAL GROUNDS

The manufacturing industries now existing in the city should also be fostered and protected, and it should be one of the offices of a Board of Trade to secure such local government action as will help them and discourage such movements as annoy and disable them. Instances of exceptions in these matters will readily present themselves to every public spirited citizen, and it would be well to guard against the weakening or loss, at any time, of the city's industries now existing.



VIEW ON ROUND HILL ROAD

It should be borne in mind that this book is entirely original. Every engraving used has been made expressly for it. The cuts were made by the Springfield Photo-Engraving Co., and its work deserves commendation. This company has aided us in an artistic mechanical presentation of the artist's work - it that term may be so used, and it seems as if it might be, for the best mechanic is, in a sense, an artist.





## MUSIC AND MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS



perception of pitch, the Weaver method reduces the ratio to less than one per cent in the ninth grade. This course in sight reading covers all the principles of staff notation, time and tune. In short it teaches the grammar of music. The drill compels the pupil to eventually read music as he does word language. It becomes second nature to recognize key, time and the other elements of harmony. As a factor in mental discipline sight reading of music gives the child confidence, conquers self-consciousness, compels concentration of thought, demands exactness at the first interpretation, and has come to be recognized by many able educators as a mental drill equal to the old-time rapid-fire oral tests in arithmetic. All the principles are illustrated in good songs, and in the upper grades instruction in musical history further cultivates the taste for the best music. The teaching of singing by this method also creates a desire in a majority of pupils to take up the study of some instrument, and teachers in this branch testify that children trained in sight-singing acquire the principles of playing any instrument with ease and rapidity.



GILMORE GYMNASIUM, CLARKE SCHOOL

The successful introduction of this improved method of music instruction into our schools is due in large measure to Supervisor Ralph L. Baldwin, whose earnestness and enthusiasm have inspired the teachers to hearty cooperation and the pupils to eager study. It must be remembered, in this connection, that a solid foundation was laid by the devoted work of Prof. Henry Jones, supervisor of music in our schools for over thirty years, who had truly wonderful success with the method almost universally used during that period. Many good singers will today testify that the only training they ever received was given in the Northampton schools by this faithful instructor.

Among the tangible results of the new system, which by the way are not so important as the achievements already outlined, perhaps the most noteworthy are the High School Chorus of over 100 voices, which has given two excellent annual concerts; the High School Boys' Glee Club, limited to 20 members, organized by the boys themselves and conducted like the college clubs; and the Girls' Chorus, a more recent organization on similar lines. All these are trained by Supervisor Baldwin, independently of the regular music course, and in public concerts are demonstrating the efficiency of the sight singing method.

Future possibilities of public school instruction, hoped for by Supervisor Baldwin as an extension of the present system, comprise an elective course in the High School for the study



A VIEW A FIELD

of the theory of harmony, themes, history of music and orchestral work, and for the analysis of great musical compositions, with recitals to illustrate the studies. The purpose of such a course would be first, to give young men and women possessing qualifications for success in music an opportunity to fit themselves for advanced study, and second, to develop in pupils a desire for the best music and the ability to enjoy fully all the varied methods of its interpretation. Another possibility is that citizens will acquaint themselves with its importance as bearing upon the music and musical organizations of the city for the next generation or two.

The Smith College School of Music, while planned for the college students, affords advantages to many others from this city and places within a radius of 25 miles. Dr. B. C. Blodgett, the director, has drawn to the school an able corps of instructors in all the branches of the art, and valuable work is accomplished. The analysis class conducted by Dr. Blodgett in connection with the school is attended not only by many students of the college, but by musical people of the city and surrounding towns. The discussion and illustration of great musical works affords an education obtainable in very few cities of this size. Through the influence of Dr. Blodgett and the school Northampton people are annually



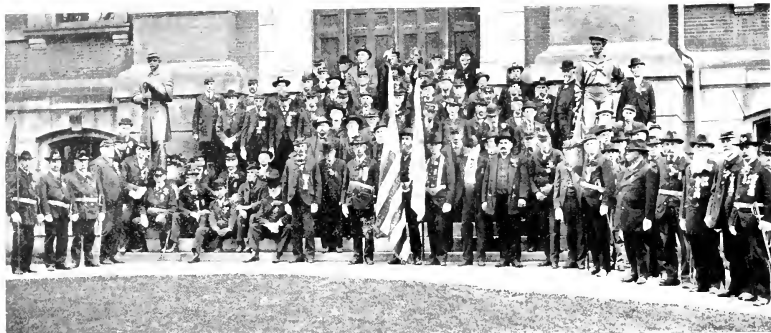
VIEW ON HENSHAW AVENUE

favoured with recitals and concerts by the most famous artists in the world.



CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, BOSTON





THE GRAND ARMY ON MEMORIAL DAY

ranks second only to Springfield's veteran Second Regiment Band among these organizations in Western Massachusetts. It has for years delighted the people of the city and the neighboring towns with summer concerts, and a local street parade of any sort without the Northampton Band as escort

which distinguishes the Meadow City, but any attempt to bestow special credit would be out of place here. All may properly feel that they have a share in Northampton's musical activity.

## AN OLD CEMETERY.

The old Bridge street cemetery is worthy of mention in a work of this nature, because it is still in use, and one of the well-kept features of the city. The form of the well-known sexton, which appears elsewhere, will be recognized by the many who know him. He has committed over two thousand bodies to the earth of this cemetery, and the total number resting there is beyond computation, for lack of perfect records. What was once a gloomy, poorly kept place, has, through the care of the sexton and the public spirit of the Cemetery Committee, of which Charles A. Maynard is chairman, been made a beautiful and consecrated spot, which many here and

people appreciate. The other cemeteries in the city are also well cared for, and Florence has the most slightly one of all, in the new Spring Grove cemetery, with great landscape possibilities.



BRIDGES OVER THE CONNECTICUT

is insignificant indeed. In common with organizations of the kind it has passed through many vicissitudes, but under the direction of Albert N. Baldwin, recently made leader, the band should improve its repertoire and take a stronger hold upon popular favor. The Florence Band is an infant prodigy, comprised largely of amateur players, which merits public support and favor because of its enthusiastic, persistent efforts, if not for its achievements. It has acquitted itself creditably in several open-air concerts and with continued drill under a competent director is bound to win popular recognition. Encouragement, both moral and financial, should be given by the villagers. The dancers of the city and the patrons of the municipal playhouse are familiar with the capabilities of Warner's Orchestra Club and the Academy of Music Orchestra, the two leading organizations of the kind in the city. Their services are in constant demand and their work is uniformly satisfactory.

Northampton is favored with an unusual number of individual singers, players and teachers of ability, who contribute to musical education and entertainment



CLARKE SCHOOL BUILDINGS



A CENTRAL PARK FOR NORTHAMPTON.



with perfect location for drainage. There should be no longer delay in taking preliminary action in this matter, and it is suggested that a general committee of citizens shall be organized to procure outline plans and estimates, and if possible get pledges of financial aid from liberal citizens before bringing the matter before the city government for action. There ought to be no question as to the success of this project, if it is taken hold of by those persons who have the best interest of the city and its future growth at heart.

## AGRICULTURE IN NORTHAMPTON.

BY S. S. WARNER.



THE old saying, that a few acres of Northampton meadow land, a few shares of the "Old Bank" stock, and a pew in the First church were the only coupons necessary for a ticket of admission into

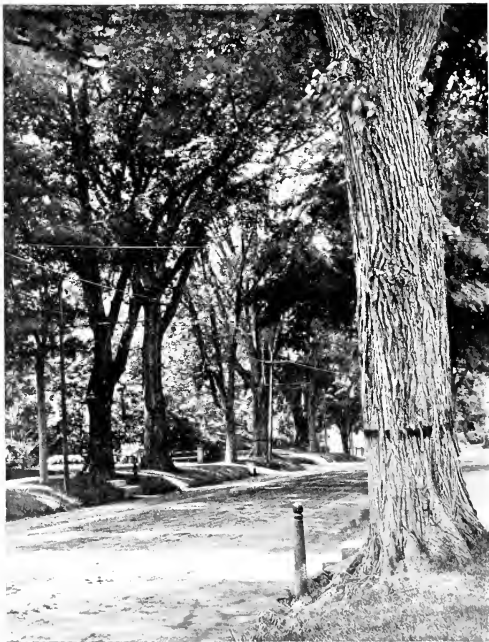
fairly land has cast such a halo about the meadow lands, that it has become sacrilege to disturb the surface of these acres. At least it would so appear to the stranger, who, riding for the first time through this section would wonder from whence the strange influence came which prevented these lands from becoming useful. It remains for the worshippers of mammon to break away from this mediaeval influence, tear up the encrusted surface, let in the sunshine and ozone of the atmosphere, get the forces of nature at work, and receive better dividends.

Happily this statement does not apply to all the meadow lands, for there are bright spots, where the hand of the thrifty farmer is visible. It is true, however, that too much of this land is lying idle, yielding only what will grow on a hide-bound surface; and this small product is annually removed, with no return of plant food to the soil, except perhaps a sediment of real estate washed down from property farther up the river by the spring freshet. This is not farming, nor it is in line with the modern idea of commercialism, where the best possible dividend is expected for each dollar invested. What these neglected acres might produce is plainly seen by the bright spots referred to, where the thrifty farmers are receiving good returns for their work. There seems to be no good reason, except neglect, why this land should not demand better prices than have prevailed during the past fifteen or twenty years. To illustrate the value of this land as an investment, backed by a fair degree of enterprise, I will cite a single case. One year ago a Shop-Row merchant bought ten acres in the central portion of the meadows for three hundred dollars. Five acres were plowed and thoroughly harrowed; sixty dollars worth of fertilizers was worked into the land, and the piece seeded. This spring the remaining five acres received a light dressing of fertilizer and in July the grass was harvested and the hay sold. After

paying for the fertilizer and seed, and all the labor, at the rate of four dollars per day for man and team, there remained for the merchant twenty per cent profit on his original investment.

There are a number of farmers in the meadows who are receiving equal and even better returns than in the case cited. With good cultivation almost any crop adapted to this climate will grow luxuriantly on these lands. Perhaps tobacco should be excepted, for the soil seems a little heavy to produce the light thin leaf which the tobacco market now demands. Onions, potatoes, garden crops, corn, grass and the grains all grow with profit on these lands.

As to the present condition of agriculture in Northampton, it probably compares favorably with the general farming in Western Massachusetts; but falls far short of the standard to which by right it should attain. With a great diversity of



ON BRIDGE STREET

soils, and with a general slope to the south-east, a large consuming population close by, and the best of railroad facilities, Northampton should rank as the leading agricultural town in the State.

The total number of farms in Northampton is given in the government census as 551, yielding a product valued at \$356,816; or about \$648 for each farm. Of this product, about 32 per cent is credited to dairy farms, 33 per cent to hay, straw, and fodder crops, vegetables 8 per cent, cereals 4 per cent, and the remainder is about equally divided between animal and greenhouse products, poultry, tobacco, fruits and

1. The first photograph shows a wide view of the valley, with the river winding through it. The hills in the background are covered in dense forest.

2. The second photograph shows a closer view of the river, with the water flowing over rocks. The banks are covered in grass and small trees.

3. The third photograph shows a view of the river from a different angle, with the hills in the background.

4. The fourth photograph shows a view of the river from a different angle, with the hills in the background.

5. The fifth photograph shows a view of the river from a different angle, with the hills in the background.

6. The sixth photograph shows a view of the river from a different angle, with the hills in the background.



7. The seventh photograph shows a view of the river from a different angle, with the hills in the background.

8. The eighth photograph shows a view of the river from a different angle, with the hills in the background.

9. The ninth photograph shows a view of the river from a different angle, with the hills in the background.

10. The tenth photograph shows a view of the river from a different angle, with the hills in the background.



BRIDGE STREET SCHOOL

property. Clearing up the waste places, utilizing with good cultivation the neglected lands, more liberal application of fertilizing material to the cultivated crops, would result in not only better dividends for money invested, but a great deal more satisfaction with the crops harvested, and the general appearance of things.

## ART IN THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.

BY ELBRIDGE KINGSLEY.



OF all the illusions fallen to the lot of poor human nature perhaps the greatest lies in the expectations evolved from the study of intricate problems in art. Vague aspirations seeking permanent form in the living present are cherished as symbolical of high spiritual culture, but they may be of so little permanence, these hopes and fears, that they will be swept into the dust heap of the next generation.

No one can assert definitely what Art is, has been, or shall be.

Perhaps the most permanent form of its expression tells the story of a human soul in its struggles to reach the infinite.

Perhaps the problem is so simple that a child should understand, yet it has its roots in all created nature.

It is the present, past, and future of a living universe!

This is all, and it is sufficient.

It would seem unnecessary to affirm that an intellectual comprehension of art does not produce a that all the machinery of classification and of exhibition halls, systems of institutions of learning, teachers of innumerable methods of drawing, painting, modelling, etc., are usual, save a little in common with the creative art.

The one process becomes skilful in setting up standards

of excellence for the unthinking, making petty tyrannies out of the mannerisms of successful men, while the other class are more concerned through the throes of personal conviction with what shall be said rather than the manner of it; trying to throw off the superficial wordly success as a motive, avoiding the influence of other strong natures, for the sole sake of a harmony between the temperament and a natural environment. To be alone with the Creator, is the straight and narrow way to living art, and few there be that find it.

In common with the rest of New England, the last twenty-five years has brought to the Connecticut Valley a fair share of the training and culture necessary for the growth of an art atmosphere. In spite of the emigration of forceful natures to larger centers there is a general understanding and appreciation of the business of an artist, formerly entirely lacking.



EDWARDS ELM



COUNTY JAIL

No need now to explain in matters of general information, or even to travel for a knowledge of the world's greatest and best. Libraries and art museums are overrunning with examples and information, while the drawing teacher is a familiar sight at every school-house.

The fact will be admitted but scarcely realized that America today has great names in the art world, needing only the glamour of time





continued to give to her descendants and they continue to come back and sit under the elms, to climb Mt. Holyoke, and look down on the Connecticut Valley.

The descendants of Wm. Goodwin have been generous with the old town. Beside loving and beautifying Mt. Holyoke, they have been the means of adding two new and beautiful buildings for art and literary purposes, so that the spirit of the ancestry descends to modern times in ways undreamed of but in entire harmony with the feeling inculcated when foundations were laid in the famous broad street. The material is here for the historian, the poet, or the



THE SEXTON

on Fort River when the mists are creeping up the valley. And for the colorists, such as Diaz and Monticelli, where could be found visions equal to the autumn color of the Connecticut valley, when the broad bosom of the river is of burnished silver, when the masses of foliage in scarlet and gold seem to come marching down through the green meadows like an army with banners. And over all the tender light of Indian Summer suffuses a golden haze. Sunshine and shadow creep along the valleys, and chase over the hills, making pictures to be echoed in far off skies, like dreams of a promised land.

It is the Creator of all, letting down a silken cord and inviting the human atom to forget trivialities, to be up and doing something of worth and moment that shall bridge the gulf between earth and eternity.



POMEROY TERRACE

painter to make classic. Rousseau never saw more gorgeous sunsets than can be seen from the top of Mt. Holyoke, or through the massive elms of Hadley Street. Corot never attempted anything finer than can be seen every morning

"The Meadow City." To these might be added the issue of the "Hampshire Centennial Gazette," and the Quarter Centennial issue of the "Hampshire County Journal," the latter to be found in the local libraries, but now out of print.

## THE LOST TRAIL.

BY CLARENCE HAWKES.



A pilgrim faring o'er the desert wide,  
Where brazen skies make hideous the light,  
Where day is torment and they pray for night,  
While stumbling onward weary, heavy-eyed,  
On vainly for the oasis bath sighed,  
How hard the burden trail for feeble sight  
Of man, now turning left, and right,  
Now hidden by the sun's drifting tide,  
Thus pilgrims faring o'er the spirit world  
That lies 'twixt morning and the close of day  
On lose the trail and journey in the dark,  
Though still the compass in their hand they hold,  
Though overhead the stars still point the way  
And God the centre is of every are.

The works of Clarence Hawkes, the "Blind Poet of New England," appeal to the people of Northampton, as well as the works of Elbridge Kingsley, from the close proximity of the town of Hadley, where the author and artist live, and the manager of this work would feel quite lost, as probably would the public, without the addition of their inspiring companionship in this book, as their good words, or pictures accompanied volumes of a similar nature as this.



BRIDGE STREET CEMETERY



THE WORK OF A MODERN



fifteen minutes, from 6 a. m. till 9 p. m. It is estimated that 20,000 pieces of mail are handled each day at the office and a large part of it two or three times.

Four clerks are attached to the mailing division, Charles C. Lewis, Robert T. Simison, George P. Hoxie, and David J. Simison. The work in this part of the office is very exacting and it requires a great amount of study to become familiar with the location of all post-offices in this part of the country, so that mail for all points may be forwarded by the quickest possible route at all hours of the day and night. Time alone is considered in dispatching mails. Distance is of no account. G. P. Hoxie and D. J. Simison alternate each

have reached his office shall be placed at once in the "catch all," and without further thought or effort after due lapse of time, advertised or "returned to writer," as the case may be, or whether he will avail himself of all kinds of inquiry blanks and other resources in the effort to ascertain who the misdirected letter was intended for, or where it should be sent. There is also a certain per cent of letters that reach a city office without street and number being given. If the letter is for an unknown person, it is always a question whether it is a blunder or whether these persons are in town "somewhere." The inquiry blanks apply with equal force in this case.



HOCKANUM FERRY

two weeks between day and night work. The night clerk serves in the office from 7 to 11:30 p. m., when he leaves for Springfield in the electric mail car.

Chas. L. Crittenden is the clerk in charge of the sale of stamps, and also attends to the general delivery of the office. The receipts for the sale of all denominations of stamped paper is upwards of \$100 a day. About forty different kinds of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards are kept in stock, the total value of which is usually an average of some \$12,000. Minute reports are made each month of the receipt and sale of stock.

The general delivery of an office is a very important part thereof. It is a sort of "catch all" for all letters not easily delivered. It is consequently a very reliable indicator of the kind of work done in the city delivery section.

It is estimated that one letter in every three hundred is misdirected in some way. This means that at every post-office, a certain per cent of the letters received are misdirected to that office and not intended for that place at all. It means also that a certain percent are intended for patrons of the office to which they are addressed, but the name or the initials are not correct. As has been hinted, the general delivery in the average office is what the postmaster makes it. It remains for him to say whether these misdirected letters that

I became convinced years ago that the general delivery needed as much care and attention, if not more, than any other part of the office. I believe it is a postmaster's duty to make every reasonable effort to deliver, or find the correct office to deliver every letter that reaches his office. It is not much of a compliment to any postmaster to have half his advertised letters called for by people who reside within the delivery of his office. It shows a much higher standard of efficiency to locate the addressees and deliver the letters before they have been kept long enough to advertise. An idea of the result of the use of the inquiry blanks above

referred to, together with a card index giving the names of all people in the city not in the city directory, the consulting of many other directories and voters' lists can be had, when it is stated that the average list of advertised letters twenty-years ago at this office was twenty a week, while today with nearly double the population, the list averages two a week.

These inquiry blanks not only serve to locate obscure people in the city, and correct addresses on letters intended for patrons of this office, but we are able to find the proper destination of vast numbers of misdirected letters. An average of ten addresses are corrected each day, or about 3000 a year at this office.

One of the greatest efforts of the Post-Office Department today is to devise ways and means of correcting the errors that the people make in addressing their letters. In other words, the effort is to ascertain what the writer intended to do, when he erroneously did something else.



NEAR THE FREIGHT YARDS



ooks bright and promising. From the better class of hospitals all forms of restraint have been abolished, this includes not only the straps and straight jackets, which in the public mind are associated so intimately with the idea of treatment of the insane, but also, contrary to popular opinion, the discontinuance of the use of quieting medicines, which, while they might induce quiet and sleep for a time, would, later on be found to bring about an excitability retarding convalescence, or establishing a condition of chronicity.

and the superintendent of the Northampton Hospital. What has developed has become, to the city a credit, to the State an honor, but higher than all this, is what the institution means to the poor people, for whom it represents everything—home, health, protection, and happiness—and to others, outside its walls, for many an aching heart, mother and father, wife or husband, child or friend wearily waiting for the loved ones who cannot return, devoutly breathes a prayer of gratitude that they are safe from cruelty and harm and wisely and humanly cared for.

The great task of the physician is often neither appreciated by the patient for whom he is conscientiously doing his best, or even by the patient's friends who should be most interested. Patience, tact, perseverance, all are needed, day after day, hour after hour. An instance is mentioned, where an oft-repeated, kindly suggestion of the attending physician marked a turning point from disease to convalescence. The fear and dread which at first almost overwhelm the poor patient, as he is brought to a realization of the situation are gradually dispelled by witnessing the contented, self-respecting patients in the ward. Scientific, medical care includes shelter, food,

clothing, pure air and water, bathing, hygiene, and diversion. Out-of-door employment ranks high in the means of diversion. The dignity of labor is shown even in the bearing of the insane workman. Something accomplished, something done has earned a night's repose. Medical scientific philanthropy does not confine its efforts wholly to the patients in the hospitals; it considers what should be of interest to the community—the prevention of insanity.

It is proper to sound a note of warning against the present system of education, both in public schools and colleges. The irrational manner in which heavy burdens are imposed, without sufficient regard to the capacity of the students, all of which predisposes to the mental instability, or to complete break-down, under added strain. This problem must attract more attention in the near future.

The future for advancement in the care of mentally diseased patients is largely in the hands of our law-makers. To carry on the work of reform requires reasonable appropriations for the construction and equipment of suitable



MT. NONOTUCK FROM HOCKANUM FERRY

The control of this class of patients, is watched over by committees of the legislature composed of educated and humane members who discharge their duties with increasing interest. Obviously, in the care of disturbed patients diversions must occupy an important place. In some institutions this feature receives more attention than at others. The Northampton hospital is peculiarly fortunate in this respect. The medical officers, by frequent visits to the wards, by lectures and entertainments, and by the use of books, pictures and music, also by making the surroundings as cheerful and pleasant as possible, induce that contentment of mind which is now recognized as one of the most powerful means in the attainment of the amelioration or cure.

The patient suffering from disturbed ideas, or when seriously mentally afflicted, is, according to modern ideas, to be treated as sane, so far as it is possible, and attendants are instructed to avoid reference in their intercourse with patients to anything which may recall the condition of those afflicted. The great object to be obtained is to inspire confidence, respect and affection.

In looking back upon that which noble men and women have accomplished in this great reform, and particularly when we consider the results of the labors of the medical profession for the human and scientific care of the insane, our minds shine out in brightest lustre—it is that of Dr. Phin Earle, formerly the honored



THE MT. TOM RANGE



THE GREAT RIVER



banks of the Sabine and Trinity rivers in Texas, exclaiming "Oh, for one more sight of the Connecticut!"

Although great in historic interest, Northampton, even as late as 1895—when I next saw her—was little more than a large sized village. Now she is a city in the 20,000 class, with libraries, newspapers and an electric railway service that would be creditable to a city of 50,000. The fame of Smith College, within her borders, is world-wide, her public schools rank with the best, and her silk manufactures have a national reputation.

When De Tocqueville visited this country to observe our free institutions and gather data for his great work, "Democracy in America," he arrived at the conclusion that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, especially the region round about Worcester, afforded the best example of the benefits of free government. Worcester, I believe, is still called "the heart of the Commonwealth"—whatever that may mean—but from my own observation I have come to the conclusion that about the best type of American citizenship today will be found in Northampton. I say this advisedly, because it has been my fortune to live in every section of this country and freely mingle with people of all classes and conditions. In the South they invite strangers to thier homes and kill the fatted calf, but should you believe that a "nigger" has some rights a white

important elections in Connecticut are men who can trace their ancestry back to colonial days.

I have heard it said that Northampton is "dead easy" and that she is slow. May she never become hard if that means that a man must be despised because he is poor or weak, or

because he is black. May she never be swift if an odious commercialism threatens to pollute the conscience of her people, destroy confidence between man and man, and finally allow some fungous growth to destroy her vitals because she lacked the moral stamina to maintain her rights.

It may be known to some Northampton people that the writer of these few lines had

a definite object in view when he came among them a little more than four years ago to tarry for a season. When just on the threshold of young manhood every fond hope of my life was turned to ashes. Many and many a time I've tried to look through the almost impenetrable darkness to see if there was not some beckoning hand from my mother's old home just over the river from Northampton. Some boyish fancy led me to believe that the spirits of our departed loved ones betake themselves where mortal eyes first saw the light, and when I pined most for a mother's love I looked there. In after years there was recompense for so much sadness, and then I formed one chief ambition. That ambition has been satisfied, and now I am content.



VIEW FROM DICKINSON HOSPITAL GROUNDS



NEAR FACTORIES, BAY STATE

#### HOLLAND'S TRIBUTE TO NORTHAMPTON.

Queen village of the meads,  
Fondling the sunrise and in beauty thronged,  
With jeweled homes around her lifted brow  
And coronal of ancient forest trees,  
Northampton sits and rules her pleasant realm  
There, where the stately Edwards heralled  
The terrors of the Lord, and men bowed low  
Beneath the menace of his awful words.  
And there, where Nature, with a thousand tongues,  
Lingered and trilled, from vale and mountain top  
And smiling streams, and landscapes piled and  
Proclaimed a gentler gospel I was born. From "Katherine."



AT LAUREL PARK

man ought to respect, don't lisp it to anybody, because if you do you'll surely have cause to regret it. In some of the Western States, especially Kansas, multitudinousisms grow and spread like Jonah's gourd, until at last we have the edifying spectacle of Carrie Nation haranguing the mob on temperance, and at the same time drumming up trade for hatchets. Even down in Connecticut, once known as the "land of steady habits," it is an open secret that there are towns where 25 per cent of all the votes cast are sold to the highest bidder, and furthermore it is a fact that a large proportion of those who buy and sell votes at



I



THE OLD FAIR HALL



THE OLD FAIR HALL

Still another, married and a school teacher, said that the house, some ten years, Samuel W. had bought for his wife, and that it was the house of John Draper, who had been a prominent citizen in the situation, shaded by one of the finest trees in the city, planted by Dr. Samuel S. Draper. Mr. W. had been a look a dislike to the town of Newmarket, and the house, he said, he will, the house, and all the contents. A. J. had done nothing for his fellow men, but he wished to give his property for the benefit of aged women.

Harvey Kirkland, his adviser, said that the house, which had been a will then made would not stand, and he would break it, and of that valuable estate, after the auction, was sent to the writer, instead of the house a wooden chair, that did not sell.

But later years found men and women generous enough to establish this home for the aged and the needy.

And now has come the time when a new building and more rooms are needed. The population of 12,000 persons has increased to 18,000.

Every room is occupied. Ten inmates, one almost ninety-three years old, makes that home a sacred, happy retreat and another of ninety years still plies her needle, while a helpless rheumatic invalid still smiles cheerfully, though pains rack her body and teaches the visitors a lesson of content. We do not wish to part with these inmates who teach the managers, but we do wish to have rooms for all who need, and the majority favor an enlargement that will not detract from the homelike appearance of this simple, happy home.

To this end a gentleman has already promised a sum of money in memory of a beloved mother, several others wish to give \$100 in memory of a friend gone to rest, and a building fund has been started.

Faith born of good works inspires the belief that friends near and far will gladly contribute funds to enable all who apply to enter the doors, which have always of old welcomed and given a welcome, no matter to what church they belong.

Our efforts have done much to make the Institution what we call the best in 1881, Mrs. L. Smith, a Roman Catholic, who was blind, deaf and unable to read or write, and to all the time, perhaps, she added great skill in nursing. The same old story is told, with us, and the story of the home will always be a story of good.

C. S. LAMONT, Secretary.

## CLARKE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

THE Clarke School for the Deaf has an enrollment of one hundred and fifty pupils, and it has become one of the most important institutions of the city. Its beneficent,



BY THE RIVER SIDE

singularly enlightening work has attracted wide notice. When its incorporators applied for a charter, there was not a school for the deaf in the country taught by the oral method, and now there are over twenty. Then there was not a single teacher of articulation in schools for the deaf, and now nearly all are teachers of articulation.

But, as the late E. J. Dudley, president of the corporation, said, the good done by the Clarke Institution during the last twenty-five years is not to be measured solely by speech given to the speechless, nor by culture given to the mind. The deaf have been uplifted, at least in Massachusetts, outside the schoolroom. The child of four senses is no longer regarded as possessing only in a partial degree the attributes of average humanity, and it no longer figures in our statutes and State documents as one of the pariahs of society.

Twenty-five years ago, only six years were allowed by the State for the education of a deaf child, and that exclusively by signs. The hearing child learns the most practical part of its mother tongue from its mother's lips and from the common parlance of the family before it goes to school at all. It would take the deaf child at least four years to reach the same ground with which the hearing child begins school life. This would leave but two years in which to complete its education. Now every deaf pupil is allowed ten years of schooling; and if the parents desire and certain reasonable conditions are met, the Governor of the Commonwealth is authorized to prolong this period of ten years indefinitely.



SOUTH MAIN STREET PARK



DOMESTIC WILDLIFE



The most important phase in the change to the new order of things was the adoption of the permanent or regular service system at the Center, as a partial substitute for the old all-volunteer organization. The small beginning was so successful in quick responses to alarms that more permanent men were added, until it is now possible to get every piece of fire alarm apparatus, with sufficient men to serve it at a fire, as soon as the first round of an alarm is completed. In this particular our department is just as efficient as that of any city. It was not many years ago when an alarm was followed by a wait of several



L. CLARK SEELYE  
President of Smith College

minutes before the apparatus started out, because the horses had to be brought from livery stables. Three spans of finely-trained horses and the chief engineer's horse are now stabled at the Center engine house, and the first stroke of an alarm throws open the front of their stalls and sends them trotting out to their positions under the harnesses. Improvement in the apparatus naturally accompanied these important changes, until today the equipment is as modern and adequate as that to be found in most small cities in this part of the country. The most valuable addition to the apparatus in recent years was the combination chemical and hose wagon, which has repeatedly demonstrated its worth in putting out incipient fires without the loss which would follow the use of a big stream of water, and in promptly reaching fires which would get beyond control if the old and slower method of fighting had to be depended upon. The new hook and ladder truck, with its light truss pattern of ladders, purchased this summer, is also an improvement much appreciated by the hook and ladder men, and which makes possible a quicker and more efficient service in getting into burning buildings.

It is also a pleasure to record that along with this material improvement in the fire has been accomplished a very important change for the better by the removal of the department from politics, or of politics from the department. The annual disturbances and party quarrels which once shook the department and damaged its efficiency are now altogether of the past. Successive mayors and committees cooperate heartily with the officers and men in maintaining that harmony which is necessary to a good fire fighting service. The public also takes an interest in the department and apparatus. All this inspires the firemen to keep the apparatus in first class condition and to devote themselves conscientiously to their work.



A DAM AT BAY STATE

The "permanent" force now comprises the chief engineer, the superintendent of the fire alarm system and five firemen quartered at the Center engine house. The chief engineer has an assistant at the Center, Felix Laframboise, and a second assistant in charge of the companies at Florence, Charles O. Parsons, both efficient engineers. The Center department is made up as follows: chemical company, seven men, the driver and two men being permanent firemen; hose company, eight men; hook and ladder company, twelve men; steamer, named by engineer and stoker. The drivers of the hose wagon and ladder truck are permanent men. The water pressure in the city is so good that the steamer is needed only at large fires, and it does not respond to the first alarm. The force at Florence consists of a hose company of ten men, hook and ladder company of twelve men, steamer, named by engineer and stoker, which responds only to second alarms. No horses are stabled at the Florence engine

house and the force is entirely volunteer. Consequently there is frequently a delay of several minutes in getting the apparatus started out. A movement this year to quarter one permanent man and span of horses at this house was unsuccessful, but Florence property owners will soon insist upon this needed improvement in the service there. Bay State village has a hose wagon and ladder truck, manned by a company of ten men. Leeds village has a hose wagon, old hand engine and a company of fourteen men. The fire alarm system will



LOOKING TOWARDS COSMIAN HALL

doubtless be extended to that village in the near future.


The fire department is always a special mark for the critics of public administrations, but it must be remembered that this department is not provided with unlimited funds wherewith to purchase the latest in apparatus, to maintain an adequate force of permanent men, and to provide training in modern methods of fire fighting. It is proper to say here that officers and men are doing the best possible with what



## THE DICKINSON HOSPITAL

[illegible]

## BY THE COURT: A. H. LUTHER.



The Park is its chief attraction, a beautiful grove of chestnuts, pines and maples, covering perhaps a hundred acres. It is less than three miles from city and is best reached from Northampton by the Hattfield line of electric. Those coming from a greater distance may travel all the way by rail as the Boston and Maine and New Haven railroads have each a station within three minutes' walk of the park.

The Connecticut Valley Chautauqua was founded sixteen years ago. For nearly as many years before the school had been used as a campground by the Methodists. The grounds had long been dotted with cottages and tents. Around the main and boarding houses had been erected and were the property of the Methodist Association.

For some eight years after its formation the Association was managed wholly by local parties, but in 1860, Dr. W. L. Davidson was employed as Superintendent of the children. Dr. Davidson has had charge of Chautauque ever since, and is at present superintendent of four other Assemblies besides that at Northampton. Since his appointment to the

There were 100 speakers in all—last year, July 8-18 inclusive. There were 100 minutes of comments in the Auditorium, 100 minutes of prayer and singing. These are wonderful records of devotion, devotion, singing, oratory, debate. There is no doubt about it. The best talent that the country



FALK, DEET, FLORENCE

Religious activities in the Vietnamese community in Street 11 are organized by the leaders of Paul Trinity Church and other religious organizations. Classes in languages, education, and other subjects and religious and science are conducted by the religious leaders. Religion in the home for Sunday School is held on the 1st and 2nd of two Sundays early in the morning. The religious activities in the home are a part of the daily life of the Vietnamese community.



C2=MEAN HALL AREA 1960

The officers of the Assembly are: President, Rev. E. P. Butler, Sunderland; Vice-president, Judge L. F. Hatchcock, Chicago; Secretary, James B. Kung, Sacramento; Treasurer, George L. Huns, Northridge.

14. Future prospects to  
15. A. As a rule are bright and  
16. B. In general, many  
17. C. In the future, he be-  
18. D. In the future, he will be called

The People's University,  
S.A.S.



THE HOME CULTURE CLUB



FRATERNAL SOCIETY AND CHURCH



The Foresters of America are largely represented in this city. The growth of this order, since the secession or withdrawal from the Ancient Order of Foresters, a few years ago, has been quite remarkable and now this society has become one of the most important in the social life of the city. Its various assemblies for public amusement call out many not connected with it. The organization has two courts here, Meadow City and Duvernay, the latter composed of the French American people. The higher degree is represented in the Knights of Sherwood Forest, a finely equipped and well trained organization, and the ladies, poetically called "Companions of the Forest," meet in two circles, Juliette and the Pride of Meadow City.

The Knights of Pythias control the largest society hall in the city and have a growing organization. Northampton Commandery, Uniformed Rank, is a well equipped company of men of fine personal appearance, on parade, and the subordinate lodge, Norwood, does noble work in charity. Good Will Temple of Rathbone Sisters ably supplements the work of the men.

The Improved Order of R-I Men are represented in this city by two vigorous tribes, Capawonke and Passaconnet, and the program carried out on the field day, held last September under such discouraging circumstances, showed the stuff the modern red men are made of. The local tribes are growing, as the natural result of such grit and energy as was then displayed.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen has two flourishing lodges in Northampton—College City and Hampshire lodges, and in this vicinity the order has the advantage of having some of the ablest organizers and deputies in the country. They are constantly at work "for the good of the order," and as a consequence the organization is constantly growing.

Enterprise Lodge, Degree of Honor, at the center, and Crescent Lodge at Florence, are organizations of young women who make interesting the social life of the community while furthering the interests of their society. Their various entertainments during the winter months are all ways events of more than usual note, and have an originality of their own.

The Knights of Honor are represented by a lodge at Florence and the Center, and both lodges are in good condition.

Colonial Commandery, Knights of Malta, is one of the newer organizations, which has achieved much strength, and promises an influential organization.

The Loyal Knights and Ladies of Florence, as represented in Court King Arthur, are an organization which comprises some of the bright young people of the village, and their meetings are said to be of never flagging interest to their members.

Florence Council of the Royal Arcanum is a flourishing fraternal and assessment insurance organization, as is Florence Commandery, of the United Order Golden Star.

The Firemen's Relief Association and Northampton Street Railway Employees' Relief Association are organizations which have done much to aid their members in sickness and other trouble, and are faithfully officered.

The adopted sons of America, in the English, Irish, Ger-



RANGE OF NORTHAMPTON RIFLE CLUB

man, and French ties of blood, foster justly their social characteristics and interests in a measure, through their various societies. The sons of "Old Albion" gather in Primrose Lodge, Sons of St. George, and their women with them in Victoria Lodge, Daughters of St. George.

The Germans have a political society called the German American Citizens' Association, which may be referred to elsewhere, as having built a fine hall the past year.

Then there is the order of Hargari, represented by Stephen Lodge, the Schuetzenverein and Turnverein organizations, whose objects are generally well understood.

The French people are represented in several vigorous organizations, besides Duvernay Court of Foresters, elsewhere referred to. The St. John Baptist Society is the oldest and the L'Union St. Joseph, which celebrates its anniversary in January, 1903, is, with the former a powerful benevolent organization. Then there is the French Dramatic Club and the French Naturalization Club, both of which have performed important work for their people.

The Irish Catholic people have their well known Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Catholic Knights of America at Florence and the Knights of Columbus at the center, the latter with well appointed clubrooms, and the Hibernian society ladies have an able auxiliary, which manages several well appointed social events every season.

The Temperance societies, which are certainly fraternal, in their aims, make a numerous representation in Northampton, and in years past they have done noble work; neither do they seem to be weary in well doing. The good accomplished by the Catholic temperance, or, more rightly named,



HILL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL



small, stately, modern, and well-  
 known. The original building was  
 of wood, and was burned down in  
 1870. It was replaced by the  
 present building, which was  
 erected in 1871. It is a fine  
 example of the Gothic Revival  
 style, and is one of the best  
 churches in the city.



The church was built in 1871, and  
 is a fine example of the Gothic  
 Revival style. It is one of the  
 best churches in the city, and  
 is well-known for its architecture.  
 The church was built by the  
 Rev. J. H. Smith, and is now  
 under the care of the Rev. J. H.  
 Smith. It is a fine example of  
 the Gothic Revival style, and is  
 one of the best churches in the  
 city.



The building is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style.

The Relief Society Club has had an efficient organization in this city since the last presidential campaign and has rooms in the Ma-onic block, which are much appreciated by its members. The club has given several receptions to noted men of the party, and has proven an excellent means of preserving harmony in the party.

The sporting interests of the city are well represented, in the Northampton Driving Park Association, which owns grounds much patronized; in the Rod and Gun Club, which has an influential organization, and has done much to foster and protect fish and game, and in the Northampton Rifle Club, which also has a large membership, and one of the best ranges for target shooting to be found in this country. The German Schuetzenverein has already been mentioned.

The veterans of the civil war are well held together in that well known and honorable organization, the Grand Army of the Republic. Most of the surviving members of Wm. L. Baker Post are shown in a group picture elsewhere. They are completely men whom the city delights to honor, and their work is ably supplemented by a well managed Relief Corps.

The different trade unions of the city now number twenty-five, and nearly every branch of labor is organized. Five years ago there were no unions in the city, worth speaking of. The membership of the united organizations is now over two thousand, and the annual field day, the first Monday in September, always brings out a large concourse of spectators.

## THE CHURCHES.

The religious societies of Northampton ought to meet the wants of all devotional minds, as nearly all shades of religious belief are represented, and most of the church edifices are of modern pattern and well calculated to meet the social and devotional ideas of their members. All the churches have their subordinate missionary and other societies of members and young people, which do much good in their several ways, and it would be difficult in so limited a space to enumerate them all.

The Congregational denomination is represented by three societies, the First and Edwards at the center, and the Florence Congregational church, in Florence. All have substantial modern edifices, and large membership. Rev. Henry T. Rose is pastor of the "Old" or First church, Rev. S. A. Barrett pastor of the Florence church, and the Edwards church, at time of this writing, was about to call a pastor.

The Methodist church is represented both at Florence and the center, a tasteful, new edifice having been erected within a few years on Elm street, where the artist was unable to picture on account of foliage. Rev. H. G. Buckingham is pastor at Florence, and Rev. C. E. Holmes at the center.

The Baptist denomination shows progressiveness in attempting to build a new edifice, which it needs, and it is

hoped that people of other denominations will aid it in its efforts. Rev. J. C. Breaker, the pastor, also conducts services at the county jail on Sunday afternoons.

St. John's Episcopal church, on Elm street, has been elsewhere referred to. It is fortunately endowed, and has had as its pastor Rev. R. Cotton Smith, who has recently resigned.



FLORENCE SCHOOL BUILDING

The Unitarian denomination is represented by two societies: the Second Congregational society at the center, and the organization which meets at Cosmian Hall, Florence, the latter being the resultant of the old Free Congregational society, originally a congregation of free thinkers and agnostics. Rev. Alfred Free is the resident speaker at Florence, and Rev. F. H. Kent, minister at the center.

Roman Catholics have four church edifices in the city. Rev. John Kenny and Rev. M. J. Welch officiate at St. Mary's, the older church, at the center. Rev. Noel Rainville at the

French Church of the Sacred Heart, and Rev. T. P. Lucey at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in the Bay State parish, and Rev. P. H. Gallen at the Church of the Annunciation, in Florence.

A church society of Christian Scientists also hold regular meetings in a hall in Herlihy's block, on State street, and are gradually increasing their membership.

There are also three mission Sunday-schools, one of the Congregational denomination, at Leeds, and an undenominational one in the chapels at Bay State village and Hospital Hill.



IN SPRING GROVE CEMETERY

## THE RAILROAD SYSTEMS.

When it comes to the matter of railway connection with the outside world, Northampton can hold its own with any city of its size. All points of the compass, north, south, east and west, are easily and quickly reached. The Boston and Maine road furnishes trains to Boston and Montreal, and southerly as far as Springfield, many times a day. The

great range of the White Mountains, and  
 through the New York State Thruway  
 New York State Thruway Authority  
 New York State Thruway Authority  
 New York State Thruway Authority  
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 New York State Thruway Authority  
 New York State Thruway Authority

## THE MILITIA

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MT. TOM PARK RESERVATION

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## MT. TOM PARK RESERVATION

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## WATER WORKS

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## CITY SEWERAGE.

The sum of \$253,458 has been expended by the city of Northampton in furnishing a system of sewerage which is probably as good as that of most cities. It is twenty-five miles in length, and, in the main, is satisfactory to the people; but there are certain localities where it is now seen that it would have been for the advantage of the city, when it built sewers, to have constructed upon the small, or separate system, dividing sewage as such from storm or surface water.

The city has lately been embarrassed by an arbitrary decree of the State Board of Health, which ordered it to empty its sewage into the Connecticut instead of the Mill river, and inasmuch as the sewer discharge is below the residential part of the city, and the course of Mill river, in emptying into the Connecticut, a mile below, is entirely through uninhabited land, the city has so far resented the decision and taken no steps to conform to it.

What the issue will be is of course uncertain, but as Mill river is a natural open river in the city, flushed naturally by storms many times in a year, it is believed by well informed citizens that the city is not warranted in putting any more money into "a hole in the ground," at present, to please mere theorists. It is also believed that if the city were proceeded against, by the State Board of Health, that any jury of intelligent men would decide that Northampton had done its duty in the matter of sewerage, up to the present time, and upon a system safe to follow, generally, for many years to come.



FLORENCE M. E. CHURCH

## THE NEWSPAPERS.

Journalism in Northampton is represented by two daily and weekly papers. The Daily Herald is the oldest daily paper in the city, but the Daily Hampshire Daily Gazette is the lineal descendant of the oldest weekly newspaper, which latter is over one hundred years old, and its editor, Henry S. Gere, is one of the oldest if not the oldest editor still in active service in the state.

C. A. Pierce & Co., who conduct the Herald, have built up a desirable newspaper and job office property, and both papers are Republican in politics. Besides the Weekly Gazette,

there is a French weekly paper of more than ordinary merit, Le Rataou, of which P. C. Chatel is editor. It is edited in a humorous vein, and has a large list of subscribers, considering the short time it has been established.



A HILLSIDE VIEW

## THE HOTELS.

The city is well provided with hotels, the chief of which are the Hotel Norwood and the Hampton, with the Bay State House and City hotels, closely following in reputation. Rahar's Inn is also a first class hostelry, but limited in size and accommodation. The Florence and Cottage hotels at Florence and the Leeds hotel supply the needs of the western part of the city.

## THE POLICE.

The police of Northampton are as fine appearing and able a body of men as can be found in any city, and whatever criticism may have been offered, from time to time, upon this department, it is a fact that human life and property are as safe here as in the average of cities of its size.

## ASSESSORS OF TAXES.

The pictured group of city officials on page 64 does not include the board of assessors, because we had to stop somewhere, but the work of this board deserves commendation for its faithfulness and discretion. Taxes are not high in Northampton, which is a point intending residents will be pleased to know.

The rate of taxation has averaged only about \$16 on \$1,000 the last few years, and the debt of the city is steadily decreasing, under good financial management.

# THE CITY CHARTER QUESTION

THE CITY OF BOSTON

THE CITY CHARTER QUESTION

I



THE CITY CHARTER QUESTION

Fifth. Criticism has been made—and apparently upon justifiable grounds—that there is no responsibility under our charter. The fault—if fault there is—does not lie with the charter. All things considered, it might be difficult to make responsibility more direct and explicit than is made by the charter, in part as follows: "The Mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the city. He shall cause the laws and regulations of the city to be enforced and keep a general supervision over the conduct of all subordinate officers." All votes of and contracts made by the City Council are "*laws and regulations*" within the meaning of the charter. The Mayor cannot be deprived of this authority and duty by the city ordinances or any vote of the City Council. It is to be regretted that some of our Mayors for some cause have neglected to exercise this legal right, and have wrongfully transferred much of this authority to committees. The duties of Mayor require more than a figurehead.

To enable the Mayor to have some requisite information to properly guard the city's interests, and to insure co-operation among the different departments and the city government, the charter wisely provides that he shall be *ex-officio* chairman of the School Committee and Overseers of the Poor, but for some unaccountable reason the City Council did not apply this excellent principle and practice in framing the rules and ordinances. By them the Mayor is made chairman of a few committees, but he is not mentioned in connection with important committees—among which are fire department, police, fuel, street lights and sidewalks—that consider and supervise the expenditure of tens of thousands of dollars. The Mayor alone receives a salary of \$800. He alone should assume the duties and responsibilities placed upon him by the people—that of carrying out and executing the laws and the decrees of the City Council. He should be placed in a position to enable him to keep himself informed on all matters pertaining to the interests of the city. To that end he should be made chairman *ex-officio* of every committee which has the expenditure of city money.

Sixth. There is no one matter which is so often and persistently brought to the attention of members of the city government, especially to new members, as that of salaries, which are annually considered and voted. That we have treated our officials fairly we can point to the fact that in eighteen years of city life

few, if any, have resigned because of inadequate salaries. The salaries paid in other cities have nothing to do with the question. City officials, like other people, as they develop, will outgrow their surroundings and business, and will

naturally seek their fortunes elsewhere. A salary should never be created, raised or fixed for a particular individual. "There are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught." We should realize that as the city grows requirements in some of the offices grow. All things considered, salaries should be liberal and sufficiently adequate to obtain sufficient and competent men, and then such salaries should be fixed by city ordinance, which may be done under our present charter. But to prevent favoritism and insure stability the Legislature should pass a law to prevent the frequent changing of such ordinance, by requiring the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members of each board to alter or change it.

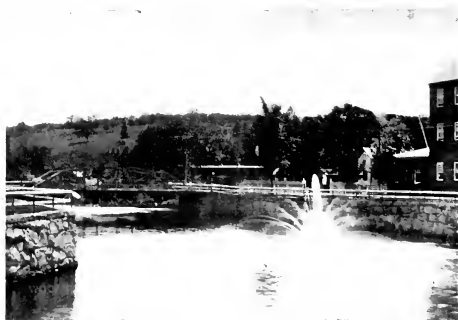
Seventh. The Mayor should have the right to veto any order or vote of the City Council or either branch thereof, whether it involves the expenditure of money or not.

Eighth. There should be no life-tenure of office for any man.

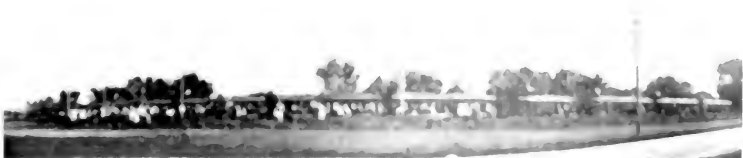
If the above suggestions were, in substance, given the sanction of law I am confident that no form of city charter known to our statute books would insure for us more simple, efficient and responsible work than our own good charter so amended.



AT COOK'S DAM

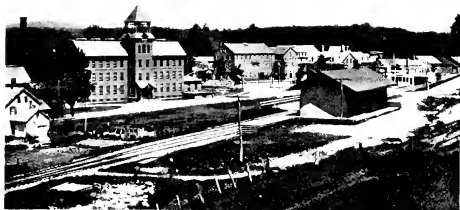


NEAR LEEDS SILK MILL



Mr. L. M. & S. L. M.





IN LEEDS VILLAGE

### A RARE TROLLEY RIDE.

LOOPING THE ELECTRIC LOOP, FROM NORTHAMPTON, OVER FIVE ROADS, TO HOLYOKE, SOUTH HADLEY, OVER MT. HOLYOKE TO AMHERST AND BACK.

Trolley rides are coming in to prominence as a pleasurable form of outing, more and more, with the extension of electric

roads, and the latest acquisition to this modern transportation service, the road from Amherst to South Hadley, through the "Notch" in the Mt. Holyoke range—has attracted a great many people.

It is not to be wondered at, for the ride which is afforded from Northampton, through the Notch, and back to this city, by way of Holyoke, is one which, all things considered, has no parallel, for beauty and economy of time



NEAR THE DIMOCK PLACE



THE "NOTCH"

On Amherst and Sunderland Electric Road

and money, in this region. You make a great loop of about thirty miles, for thirty-five cents, and see as great a diversity of country as can well be crowded into such a space of territory. Mountain and meadow, hill and valley, river and parling brook, wild land and park, all pass before the eyes in a living panorama which almost makes the eyes swim, with the glory of its color. This is all yours for seventy cents.

Now this will show you how to spend your seventy cents, the distance you go, and the time it will take you, from Northampton:

| TIME                | COST | DISTANCE |
|---------------------|------|----------|
| .45 Holyoke.....    | .10  | 9        |
| .25 South Hadley .. | .05  | 5        |
| .40 Amherst .....   | .10  | 10       |
| .45 Northampton ... | .10  | 8        |
| 2.35                | .35  | 32       |

In traveling these thirty-two miles, you run over five different lines, the Northampton street railway, the Holyoke line, the Hampshire company's tracks to South Hadley, the Amherst and Sunderland road to Amherst, and the Northampton and Amherst road, back to Northampton; but the accommodations of these lines have been so systematized now that if one takes the right cars, he can go through from Northampton, to Amherst, by way of Holyoke, without

interruption, and make one change thereafter, at Amherst, for the "Meadow City." The entire trip can thus be covered in about two hours and a half, and from Northampton one can of course go in either direction, by the way of Holyoke and South Hadley to the "Notch," and back to this city, by Amherst, or vice versa.

Suppose one starts by the route of which no one has yet tired — the picturesque

Mountain Park line, through Mt. Tom and Smiths Ferry. Mt. Tom station, Mountain park and Holyoke are already familiar to most patrons of the trolley. A pretty line it is which passes through them—along the broad plain, with the Montgomery hills on the western horizon, the aromatic odor of a corner of the mountain side, perhaps, as the car goes under the damp mountain side, the climb to the top of Mount Air park; then the chimneys and smoke of Holyoke below and the always beautiful view northward, neat by Kenilworth. At Holyoke you change to the South Hadley cars, and are whirled through a commonplace enough looking country until you run into the little college town on the east side of the river. The modern, beautiful new buildings are an evidence that Mary Lyon builded better than she knew. The stately Dwight Memorial building, the repository of Elbridge Kingsley's life work, is the latest addition to the grounds if they can be called such. The campus is here open to the street, with no fence to mar its beauty. Opposite the village church you may change cars for





Firemen in formation on city street.

1900-1901

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1900-1901



Street scene near fire station.



SOME REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS OF BOARD OF TRADE

John L. Mathier, J. F. Lammie, Frank T. Woodward, W. A. Stevenson, Wm. H. Feiker, John T. Dewey, Warren A. King, Sam'l W. Lee, Frank E. Davis

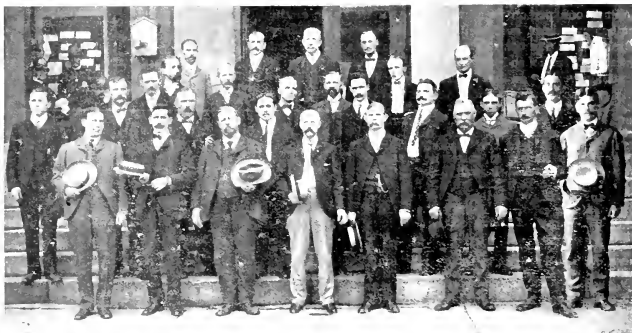
The Board of Trade, of the City of Northampton, through a committee appointed for that purpose, desire to call the attention, briefly, of many who will read these pages, at a distance, to the advantages of the city as a place of residence and business.

The committee does not feel it necessary to treat the subject exhaustively, as that seems to have been done in the foregoing pages, but as this work was undertaken with the formal endorsement of the Board of Trade, the committee takes this occasion to sum up, in a few words, the attractions offered by Northampton to those who are seeking a new home.

First of all, its educational advantages are superior to any place of its size in the United States. Man or woman,

boy or girl, can find all that they could desire in the way of education. The library facilities, which are an aid thereto, are matchless.

There is abundant room and many inducements for manufacturers and business men generally to locate in this city. Land is cheap, and taxes are not high. Railroads run north, south, east and west, and electric, as well as steam road communication is perfect. Electric power can be had to supply



CITY COUNCIL ON FIRE INSPECTION DAY

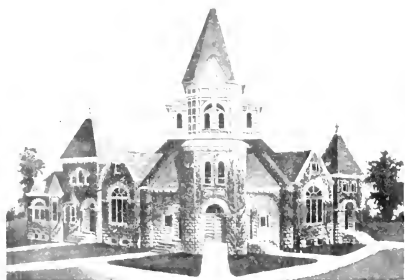
ment that of steam. There are good highways, plenty of pure water and good sewerage in every part of the city.

The mortality tables show that Northampton is most favorably situated in point of health. The rate last year was 17.38, comparing most favorably with the larger cities.

All these matters are fully treated of in the foregoing pages, as well as other matters of minor detail, and the Board of Trade committee appointed for the purpose of co-operating with the manager of this publication, therefore rest their case upon the showing made.

BOARD OF TRADE

By Special Committee.



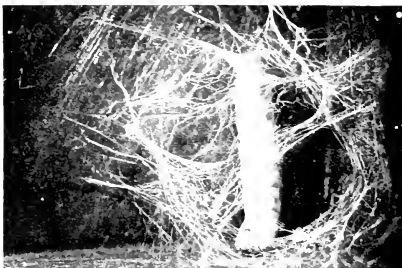
THE PROPOSED NEW BAPTIST CHURCH



This article and its illustrations are copyrighted by the Nonotuck Silk Co., Florence, Mass.

A very interesting study is the work of the silk worm at the works of the Nonotuck Silk Company, in Florence, and a description of Northampton of Today would hardly be complete without some reference to it. The silk culture movement began in Northampton, with the famous community of Florence, a history of which will be found in Shenckel's book on Florence, and the present work in that village is largely for exhibition purposes.

The wonderful insect that makes the silk is the larva of a small moth called *Bombyx mori*. This moth is classed with the *Lepidoptera*, or scale winged insects, family *Bombycidae*, or spinners. This species of caterpillar is commonly called the Mulberry Silkworm. First reared in China, it is now extensively cultivated in China, Japan, Italy, France, Spain, and other Euro-



CORTICELLI SILKWORM PREPARING TO FORM ITS COCOON

nose, and sixteen small legs, the baby worm is born, leaving the shell of the egg white and transparent.

Small and tender leaves of the white mulberry *Morus alba*, or osage orange (*Maclura aurantiaca*), are fed, the young worm snuggly piercing them and sucking the sap. Soon the worm becomes large enough to eat the tender portions between the veins of the leaf. In eating they hold the leaves by the six forward feet, and then cut off semi-circular slices from the leaf's edge by the sharp upper portion of the mouth. The jaws move sidewise, and several thousand worms eating make a noise like falling rain.

The Corticelli worms are kept on small trays. Every morning an attendant carefully transfers the worms on one tray to another, on which is a clean, white paper. In this way the worms are kept clean. In foreign countries the leaves are placed beside the worms, or upon a slatted or perforated tray placed above them, and those that crawl off are retained, while the weak ones are removed with the old leaves. The worms breathe through spiracles, small holes which look like black spots, one row of nine down each side of the body. They have no eyes, but are quite sensitive to noise, and if you rap upon the table they stop eating and throw their heads to one side. They are velvety, smooth, and cold to the touch, and the flesh is firm, almost hard. The pulsation of the blood may be traced on the back of the worm, running towards the head.

The worm has four molting seasons, at each of which it sheds its old skin for a new one, since in the very rapid growth of the worm the old skin cannot keep pace with the growth of the body. The periods between these different molts are called "ages," there being five, the first extending from the time of hatching to the end of the first molt, and the last from the end of the fourth molt to the transformation of the insect into a chrysalis. The time between the "molts" varies with the species of worm.

When the worm molts it ceases eating, grows slightly lighter in color, fastens itself firmly by the ten prolegs, and especially by the last two, to some object, and

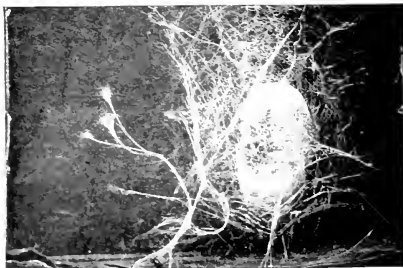


CORTICELLI SILKWORMS FEEDING UPON LEAVES OF MULBERRY

pean countries. Owing to the greater abundance of the United States cannot compete with these countries in the production of raw silk.

The silkworm has become domesticated since, during the long centuries in which it has been cultivated, it has acquired many useful peculiarities. Man has striven to increase its silk-producing power, and in this he has succeeded, for, by comparing the cocoon of the silkworm of today with its wild relatives, the Corticelli cocoon is found to be much larger, even in proportion to the size of the worm that makes it, or the moth that issues from it. The moth's loss of the power of flight, and the white color of the species are probably the results of domestication.

The silk moth exists in four states—egg, larva, chrysalis, and adult. The egg of the moth is nearly round, slightly flattened, and closely resembles a turnip seed. When first laid it is yellow, soon turning a gray or slate color, it is recognized. It has a small spot on one end called the micropyle, and when the worm hatches, which in our climate is about the first of June, it gnaws a hole through this spot. Black in color, scarcely an eighth of an inch in length, covered with long hairs, with a shiny



COCOON BLEN—SILKWORM NEARLY HIDDEN FROM VIEW.



Fig. 1. The first stage of the development of the embryo in the egg of the common housefly (*Musca domestica* L.). The embryo is visible as a small, dark, elongated structure within the egg.



Health, the City Solicitor, the City Messenger and the Scales of Weights and Measures are without offices in the building and to the detriment of the public interests.

Other offices must soon follow that of the Water Department unless a new building is erected, which will properly meet the demands of the people. Rentals in outside buildings are expensive and with but few removals of offices the cost to the city would equal the interest on a City Hall debt, while the great convenience to the people of doing their business in one structure would be lost.

That a new City Hall is a necessity has been apparent to many of our citizens for some time past, and expressions are frequent that now is the time to embark upon the project. To meet the wishes of such I would suggest that the question be submitted to the people and be determined by popular vote at special meetings called for the purpose, at an early date, in each Ward of the city.

EGBERT L. CLAPP.



HEADS OF CITY DEPARTMENTS

Mayor, Henry C. Hadden; Chief of Police, Henry E. Maynard; Agent Overseers of Poor, Wm. E. Shannon; Sup. of Streets, Frederick A. Dayton; City Clerk, Egbert L. Clapp; City Engineer, Malcolm D. Patterson; City Treasurer, Geo. W. Clark; Chief Fire Dept., Frederick E. Chase; City Solicitor, L. M. Connor; Collector of Taxes, John L. Warner; Supt. of Water Works, Luther C. Wright; Janitor and City Messenger, Thomas F. Bunn; Plumbing Inspector, George R. Turner.

# Manufactures and Industries

H. W. FIELD, President



## WILLIAM A. BAILEY.

BRICK MANUFACTURER, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

As a brick manufacturer, contractor and builder, as well as a public-spirited citizen, William A. Bailey has made a reputation in Northampton which entitles him to prominent mention in any description of the trade and manufactures of this region.

Mr. Bailey's modesty, however, requires that his old partner, Jeremiah Brown, be given credit for the building up of a business which is now second to none of its kind in this vicinity.

The old firm of Brown & Bailey was an unusually

country. At that time they made 1,000,000 brick per year, and employed 7 men and one horse, but soon increased their business so as to make and sell 3,000,000 brick per year, and employed 100 men and 10 horses, besides hiring several teams. They made some of the best brick in America and found their yard all too small for the demands put upon them.

Their business was then in fine shape for bidding on large contracts, and this they commenced to do, and we give a few of the many buildings erected by them: Lilly hall of science, addition to Clarke school, Forbes Library, Hopkins Academy, Lambie's addition to store, South street school, new high school, Lyman's new block, Belding's mill and boarding



WILLIAM A. BAILEY

fortunate combination of business tact and executive ability and its business, from a small beginning, grew to large proportions. In 1875 Jeremiah Brown was in the mill and business here, and Mr. W. A. Bailey worked for him. In 1880 Mr. Bailey was taken into partnership with Mr. Brown, and in 1885 they bought the Port of Northampton brick yard property. They remodelled the yard at once from the old horse system to steam making, one of the finest plants in the

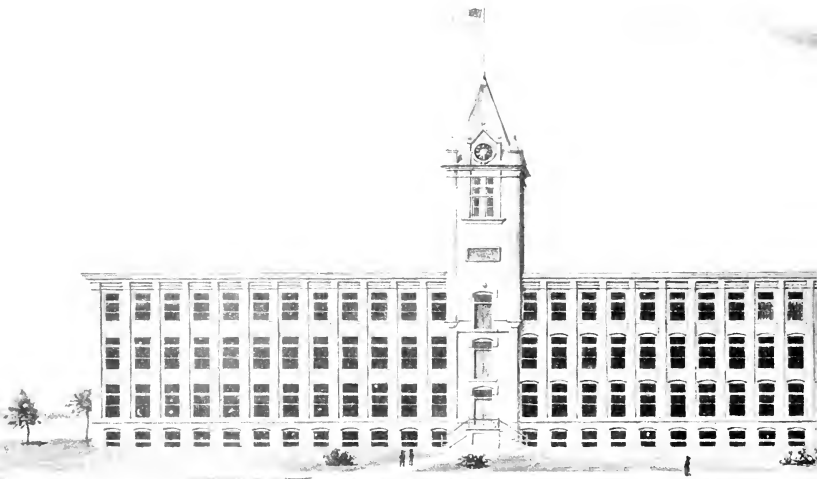
house, remodelled First National bank, B. E. Cook's two marble front blocks, Cooley's tenement block, remodeling State lunatic hospital.

Mr. Brown built the Catholic church, Hampshire County National bank, the Northampton Institution for Savings, and McCallum's store. This is sufficient to show that the firm did some of the finest jobs in the city.

When Mr. Brown died he had been twice chosen







## BELDING BROS. & CO.

BELDING BROS. & CO'S N

SILK MANUFACTURERS AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS., ROCKVILLE, CONN., MONTREAL, CAN., PETALUMA, CAL., AND BELDING, MICH.

THE Belding silk mills cover, altogether, an immense area of ground, and the figures, if expressed in numbers of square feet, would convey little meaning to the average reader. It is sufficiently only fitting to say that if the several mill buildings of the company were placed in a continuous line, they would extend three quarters of a mile.

The new weaving mill at Belding, Mich., at the head of these opposite pages, is 400 feet long and 50 feet wide, with four stories, engine and boiler house and machine shops. This building will contain six hundred looms when in full operation. The spool silk mill at Belding, shown in the smaller view, is of still greater capacity and works over 500

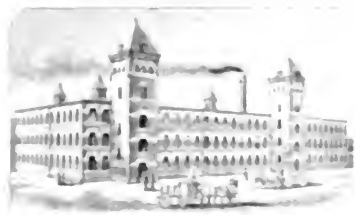
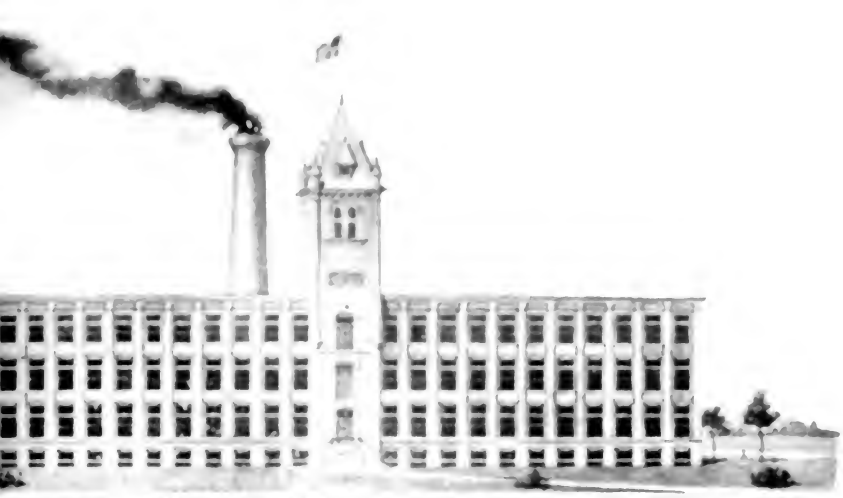


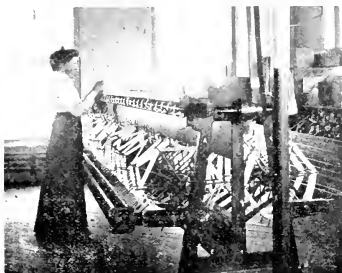
MILLS AT MONTREAL, CANADA



MILLS AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

people and uses 800 pounds of raw silk daily. The Eastern mills of the Company are working to their full capacity and employing at Rockville, Conn., 600 people. The mills at Northampton, whose proportions are familiar to our townspeople, are giving employment to between five and six hundred hands. The Montreal mills of the company have been enlarged nearly fifty per cent during the past year, and will give employment to 200 people, in producing for the trade wholly in Canada. Extensions have been made to the mills at Petaluma, Cal., employing 400 people on productions for the Pacific Coast and Australia, where the firm have a large trade. Belding Bros. & Co. manufacture





WINDING RAW SILK

visitors who obtain the coveted privilege of being shown all through one of these great mills.

We take the mills at Northampton, as presented more conveniently for description.

From the unpacking of the raw product, as it is received in bales, to the shipping room, it goes through so many processes that one wonders how the slender threads of such a feeble insect as the silk worm can hold together, with all the varied courses of human handling and machine pulling to which they are subjected.

If you ask to see the process of silk manufacture, and are so fortunate as to be granted that privilege, you will first be introduced to the vaults where the raw silk is stored, in large bales, covered with matting, similar to that in which tea is wrapped. The work of the silk worm and the army of industrious foreigners who gather it in, is here represented by many thousands of dollars worth of the raw product, and to understand something of the patience and industry required to gather this material it should be understood that there is probably no part of the American race to-day patient, persevering and frugal enough to take the place of the "yellow" human army which gathers it on the other side of the globe. All attempts to make silk raising profitable in this country have failed, primarily, it is probable, because

the American people would not be content with the meagre returns for the labor involved, and they can make more money in finishing the product.

In the Belding vaults you will find silk from China, Japan and Italy, from 135 to 200 pounds to the bale, worth, in its raw state \$4.50 a pound, and this precious stuff has been worth as much as \$10 a pound, as the result of a short crop. It is not an uncommon thing to see a hundred thousand dollars worth of raw silk stored in this one mill alone, and it will be seen that bank vaults are not alone in holding large values.

Upstairs the bales are opened, and the contents, in "books," are unrolled. They are frequently wrapped with the waste raw silk, and you speedily realize the strength of the single fibre if you try to separate the snarl in the waste. It is also gummy and adhesive and "sticketh closer than a brother." It has a pale yellow color, due to the gum which resides in it, and this must be drawn out before it can be made into the silk of trade. After being weighed and sorted, it is taken to the soaking room, where it goes through a solution of soap and water, heated to

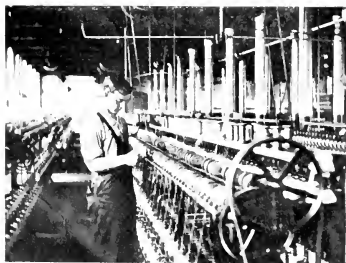


DOUBLING THE RAW SILK THREADS

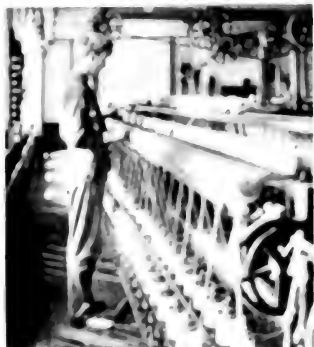
about 110 degrees, in which the gum is pretty thoroughly extracted. The moisture is then largely drawn out through an "extractor," which works by centrifugal force, and the skin of silk then goes to the rubbing room. Certain grades of silk, even then, develop a residue of gum, and this must be laboriously hatched or combed out by hand, before being wound.

One enters a large, long, well lighted room to see the next most important process, that of winding. The winding operation takes the silk from the skin to the bobbin, and then comes the "doubling," which means more than the name implies, because sometimes as many as a hundred fibres are worked together, on the ingenious machines ranged along both sides of the room. Of course, the average number of threads doubled is much less. The young women who tend the machines are well dressed and have an air of content and interest in their work, very different from the sombre pictures drawn of mill life in some of the large cities.

Of course the product of doubling is run off upon bobbins again, and one goes to another room to see the next stage of the process, which is spinning, when it goes to a machine called the trebler. The tightness or tension of the spinning is regulated by a pulley running fast or slow. For twist three of the threads are put together on the trebler, for



THE SPINNING PROCESS

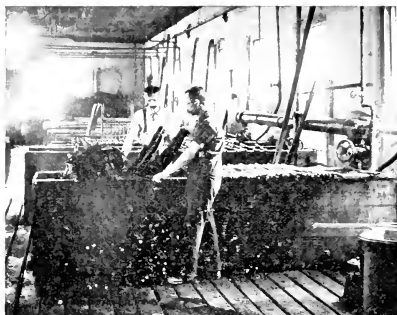


spinning, Herbert Broadhurst; twisting, Joseph Young; finishing, Charles Witherell, and dyeing, Louis Cave.

Our purpose in this review has been to speak with special reference to the company's interests in Northampton, where are manufactured the goods we have already described. Mention of the general enterprise of such an important concern and illustrations of all their mills are naturally concomitant to such an article, and will be found in connection with this article.

The Northampton branch of the Beldings' interests, which is under the management of E. F. Crooks and the superintendence of H. C. Hallitt, has become one of most important of the company's works. The buildings comprise two four-story and one one-story brick structure, all of large dimensions. They are located near the Connecticut river railroad and the New Haven & Northampton road, and are equipped with the best mechanical appliances, including one hundred and seventy-five looms and twenty thousand spindles, the driving force being supplied by a Corliss engine of 200 horse power and three compound Coghlan boilers of one hundred and twenty-five horse power each. The mills are illuminated by electricity and everywhere there is manifest the most recent improvements and facilities that skill can suggest or capital provide, among which we should not omit, to mention those life protecting and fire-preventive appliances which the laws of the state demand. In all the rooms there are automatic sprinklers and fire

western homestead of the family after they left east) peddling silk from house to house. This silk was purchased for them by their brother, Milo M., who was then residing at their common birthplace, Ashfield, a few miles from Northampton. This peddling soon assumed the form of a large business, and in a year after starting the Belding Bros.



IN THE DYEING DEPARTMENT



SPOOLING THE FINISHED THREAD

extinguishers. In the counting-room there is of course instant communication, by telegraph, by telephone and messenger service, with all parts of the country, and the long distance telephone service is connected for five hours each day.

What makes a record of the Belding company's enterprise particularly interesting is the humble way in which it was started. The foundation of it was laid in 1860 by Hiram H. and Alvah N. Belding, who started from their home in Belding, Mich., the

had extended the scope of their trade until it required the services of several teams and wagons and embraced the largest part of the jobbing trade of the section in which they were operating. Three years after their first peddling tour they started a house in Chicago, and in the same year they were joined by their brother, Milo M., who took charge of that agency, afterwards removing to New York, where he has since remained. In 1863, the brothers formed a partnership with E. K. Rose, and taking the first floor of what was then the Glasgow thread company's mill at Rockville, Conn., they began manufacturing. In 1866, the business had attained such proportions that the building had to be enlarged, the partnership with Mr. Rose was dissolved, and soon after he failed. The Rockville mill lay idle two years, the brothers meanwhile manufacturing elsewhere, but in 1869 they bought it and four years later

they built the mill in Northampton, and, subsequently, the others.

The reputation of the products of the company it is hardly necessary to allude to—they are so well known—and suffice it to say, that from the days of the Rockville mill, when the brothers began making their own silk, their fame as the makers of a reliable article, which will neither crack, fade nor crack, and which will meet the test of the most rapid running and highest tension sewing machines, has been fully established.



AT THE LOOMS

# NORTHAMPTON PAPER BOX COMPANY

MANUFACTURING BUILDING NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

ESTABLISHED 1880

As the business of the Northampton Paper Box Company has increased, it has become necessary to erect a new and larger building. This building is now under construction and will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1911. It will be a three-story building, 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, with a total floor area of 4,000 square feet. It will be equipped with all the latest machinery and appliances for the manufacture of paper boxes. The building will be a great asset to the company and will enable it to handle a much larger business than it is now able to do.



NEW BUILDING OF NORTHAMPTON PAPER BOX COMPANY

The new building of the Northampton Paper Box Company is a three-story structure, 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, with a total floor area of 4,000 square feet. It is equipped with all the latest machinery and appliances for the manufacture of paper boxes. The building is a great asset to the company and will enable it to handle a much larger business than it is now able to do. The building is located on the corner of Main Street and North Street in Northampton, Massachusetts. It is a fine example of industrial architecture and is a credit to the company.

## NORTHAMPTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

The Northampton Commercial College has by rapid advancement within the last few years gained the position of one of the important institutions of the city. It had a modest beginning in the Lambie block, and continued with a fair degree of success until 1868, when it came under the proprietorship of J. L. Hayward and Joseph Pickett. This change marked an important period of development and its growth in efficiency, equipment, attendance and public appreciation

has since been substantial and uninterrupted. In May, 1901, Mr. Hayward accepted a call to Banks' Business College, Philadelphia, and Mr. Pickett became the sole proprietor and principal of the school. During the summer vacation of that year the location was changed from the Lambie Building to the First National



JOSEPH PICKETT, Principal

Bank Building at the corner of Main and King streets. This change secured additional space and the opportunities of arrangement permitted by the occupancy of an entire floor. It gave greater prominence of location, and instead of its being necessary for the school to adapt itself to the arrangements existing it was possible to remodel the new quarters so as to adapt them to the needs of the school. By the removal of several partitions a large and well lighted assembly room was provided. This was fitted with desks so commodious and convenient that they are in themselves an incentive to work. Adjoining this room is the college bank equipped with banking furniture and accessories. Next in size to the assembly room is the room occupied by the department of stenography. It is located in the "tower" which is shown in the engraving. Its windows command an interesting view of the business section of the city. On the King street side of the building, next to the shorthand room and connecting with it as well as with the central hallway, is a cozily furnished parlor and cloakroom for the use of the young ladies attending the school. The principal's office is central and easily accessible from the different departments. Opening from it is the larger "model office" where the advanced pupils receive instruction in office work and the use of modern office appliances. This "model office" work has become one of the distinctive features of the school. Another large room is occupied by the typewriting department where the pupils are taught to write by the touch method. The school has twenty-five latest model Underwood and Remington typewriters in use, and has turned out some of the fastest and

most accurate typewriter operators in the country. Last year one of its graduates who took the United States civil Service Examination obtained a mark of eighty per cent in the shorthand examination and eighty-six in the typewriting examination. At the time she left Northampton to take a position in another city one young lady graduate who had been in attendance at the school about one year, was able to copy a letter of over one hundred words on the machine in one minute. The building in which the school now has its home, the model office, the college bank and several of the classes at work are shown in our illustrations.

What first impresses a visitor to the school is the air of "business" everywhere prevalent. Pupils and teachers alike seem to have something to do and are intent upon doing it. The operations in the various departments proceed smoothly and the orderliness and well directed effort which the sessions of the school present speak volumes for the administrative ability of the principal and his capacity for organization, as well as of the competence of the teachers, who are so successful in awakening the interest of their pupils and in keeping them systematically at work.

Four regular courses are offered: The business or commercial course, the shorthand and typewriting course, the "combined" and the telegraphy courses. The time required for the completion of any course varies according to the ability and previous education of the pupil. One of the



THE HOME OF THE NORTHAMPTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

strong features of the school is the care which is taken to give each pupil the kind and amount of instruction of which he is in need. Diplomas are given, not at the end of a specified time, but upon the completion of the required work and the attainment of efficiency. Six months is sometimes sufficient to place one possessed of a good general education on a practical business basis, while no student need fear that the college will not make a success of his case if he is willing to devote time and faithful attention to the work.

Many former graduates of the school have secured very attractive positions, and its reputation for the thoroughness and reliability, together with the wide acquaintance of the principal among the business men in this vicinity, and in many of the larger cities, makes it possible to place those of



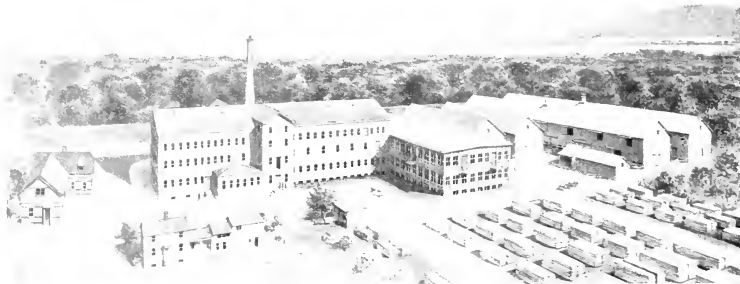
THE GYMNASIUM  
1910-1911  
The following are the names of the students who have been members of the gymnasium during the year 1910-1911.



# Williams Manufacturing Co.

H. L. Williams, Pres.

R. G. Williams, Treas.



## BASKETS

Williams' "Holdfast" Packages

Northampton, Mass. U. S. A.

# KIMBALL & CARY COMPANY

STATIONERS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND  
 MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF BOOKS,  
 PAMPHLETS, AND CARDS. ALSO, OF ALL  
 KINDS OF STATIONERY, AND OF ALL  
 KINDS OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND  
 CARDS. ALSO, OF ALL KINDS OF  
 STATIONERY, AND OF ALL KINDS OF  
 BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CARDS.



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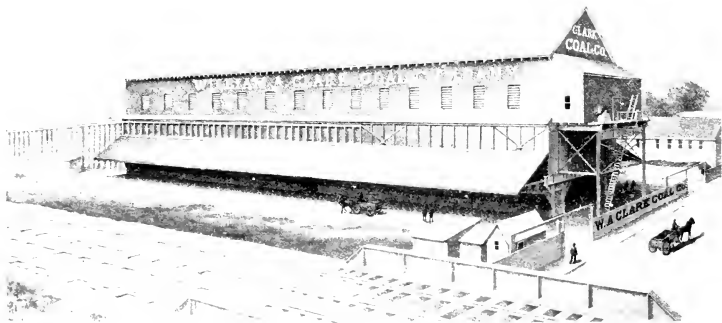


## THE WM. A. CLARK COAL CO.

THIS enterprise was organized in 1867, and incorporated in 1869, and its organization signalized a complete change in the method of handling coal in this region. The slow and ponderous methods of the past were abandoned, and measures taken to give the people of Northampton the quickest and most satisfactory accommodation from the great coal fields, the result of which was that rival companies, in turn, improved their service, and now Northampton is as well served as any city of its size, and better than some which

The building shown here, the larger of the two the company controls, has a capacity of 4,000 tons, and is located on the Boston & Maine railroad, being built in 1867.

In addition to the local business the company is doing a large and growing wholesale business through western Massachusetts. Their connections for supply are with the largest anthracite and bituminous coal mining companies in the world, and their financial standing shows the management to be safe and conservative. W. A. Clark, the active member of the company, is a native of Northampton, coming



COAL POCKETS OF THE WILLIAM A. CLARK CO

are larger. This was evidenced in the recent coal famine, when the Clark Coal Company was able to supply private parties and public buildings through the season.

The Clark Coal Company was incorporated in 1869, with the following officers: President, R. G. Williams; vice-president, R. L. Williston; secretary, C. A. Clark; treasurer and manager, William A. Clark.

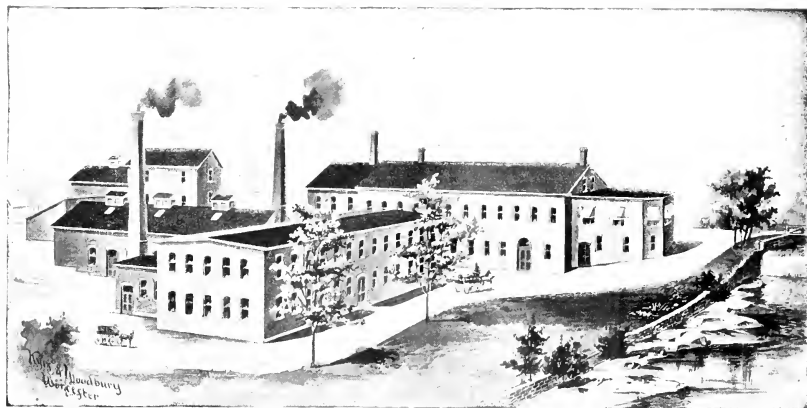
from one of its oldest families, and has always lived here, with the exception of a few years spent in New York State. He is one of the active and wide-awake business men of the city. For so young a man, he has made a hit as a business manager, uniting the qualities of conservatism and progression.

C. A. MAYNARD

Manufacturer of Shovels



NORTHAMPTON, MASS.



WORKS OF THE EMERY WHEEL COMPANY, LEEDS

The  
Norwood Engineering Company

Florence, Mass.

Fire Hydrants, Filters, Paper Finishing Machinery  
Elevators

# SOME REPRESENTATIVE MOVEMENTS OF THE EAR

HAMILTON & LEE

I



R



## RUFUS H. COOK.



RUFUS H. COOK was born at Hadley, Mass., son of Austin E. Cook and Lizzie M. Halstead. He attended the public school in Hadley and graduated at Hopkins Academy, 1864. He also attended Williston Seminary, from which he graduated 1866. He attended Brown University for two years, and was a member of the class of 1870. He studied law in the office of Hammond and Field and was admitted to the bar, March 3, 1892.

## JOHN B. O'DONNELL.



JOHN B. O'DONNELL was born in Ireland in 1846. His life in Northampton, since he was eight years old has been to his neighbors an open book. He has been especially active all his life. Among his fellows he was considered one of the best "all round" athletes. At the age of fifteen, during the civil war, he was captain of a Florence military company. At the age of eighteen he organized the famous Eagle baseball club, and was considered one of its best players during the three years of its life and activity. At the Florence evening school regularly till he was twenty-three years old. In 1874 he again commenced to study. He gave up all kinds of labor, business and pleasure and confined himself exclusively to preparing to become a lawyer. In 1877, he graduated from the Boston Law School with the degree of LL.B. To still better qualify himself, he took a post graduate course at the same school for another year, and in 1878 he was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts.

On July 1st he opened a law office in Northampton, where he has since practised.

During his professional career, he has done his proportion of the law-business of Hampshire County, and was engaged in some of the most notable trials at the Hampshire County bar. He prepares his cases carefully and well. He has had his fair share of success, and was never known to be unreasonable in his charges. His practice has consisted in all kinds of civil and criminal business, including six murder trials and two of his clients in the murder cases were discharged. He has had many tort cases, involving several thousand dollars, which he has conducted with marked success, and also important cases of contract, among them being the Hall case, involving the ownership of a farm in Southampton, which was tried many times and was five years in court, going to the Supreme Judicial Court twice. He finally won. But the case which pleased him most involved less than \$10, and was one of his first. It was decided by the Supreme Judicial Court back in 1880. Up to that time the wages of all the servants and employees of all the lunatic asylums in the state could be and often were attached and held for debt. The defendant had reversed in business and afterwards became an attendant at the Northampton hospital. He decided that he must leave the institution if his wages could be regularly attached. Mr. O'Donnell gave him as his opinion that these attachments were illegal, that the hospitals belonged to the state, and the state could not be impleaded in its own courts. The case was tested and lost in every court but the final. The full bench at Boston sustained Mr. O'Donnell's contention, and no suit has since been instituted against any of the lunatic hospitals in the commonwealth, or against them as trustees of their employees. The case is *Loomis vs. Powers*, reported in the 130 Mass. at page 86. As a public speaker Mr. O'Donnell is aggressive and forceful, and is at his best before a jury.

Mr. O'Donnell is an ardent supporter of democratic forms of government as against monarchical forms. He was a firm advocate of free Cuba and a strong supporter of the South African Republics. He is proud of Northampton, where all he possesses is located, and it is with great satisfaction that he beholds the changes in the separation of the grade crossings, which as Mayor he aided in bringing about.

## THE SPRINGFIELD-BEAUMONT OIL CO.

The Springfield-Beaumont Oil Company of Springfield, Mass., with a capital stock of \$300,000, fully paid and non-assessable, has been remarkably successful during its existence of only a little over a year. The company was incorporated on Nov. 9, 1901, with Hon. H. A. Kimball, George H. Davis, A. H. Hitchcock and H. J. Buckley as officers, and all these gentlemen are still associated in the management of the enterprise. Mr. Kimball, the President of the company, is a member of the well-known firm of Kimball & Cary, coal dealers, and has served the city of Northampton as Mayor for three years. He has also represented his district in the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Senate for six years. Dr. George H. Davis, the Vice President, is a well-known Springfield physician. H. J. Buckley, the Treasurer and fiscal agent, has been in the investment business for about four years, and was one of the chief spirits in the organization of the company. He has the management of the company's office business in Rooms 3 and 4, Republican Building, Springfield, and is well and favorably known locally. A. H. Hitchcock, the Secretary of the company, is one of the leading opticians of Springfield, and is a prominent Old Fellow, bearing a first-class reputation for probity. The company has for its Managing Director in the Texas oil field Mr. J. R. Check, formerly connected with the Land Department of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and A. J. Hartel, who has had long and valuable experience in the oil business, acts as manager for the wells, mechanical outfit and drilling operation. R. R. Doland and W. G. Chamberlin of Springfield, Mass., are additional Directors of this corporation.

The Springfield-Beaumont Oil Company's first well, on Block 8, Hoeg-Swayne Track, Spindle Top Heights, was brought in in June, 1902, and is still a regular and large producer. The first dividend of 2 per cent. on the par value of the company's stock was paid on Aug. 1 and four subsequent monthly dividends of 2 per cent. have since been distributed. A second well, on Block 21, Gladys City, is now being drilled and on Nov. 29 was down about 625 feet. This well bids fair

to be a fine one and a great producer when it comes in, and the company expect, from the additional revenue therefrom obtained, to be able to increase the monthly dividend payments materially. In addition to the valuable holdings on Spindle Top Heights and at Gladys City, the Springfield-Beaumont Oil Company own enough proven land at Sour Lake for six wells, located about 150 feet from the large producing wells of the Atlantic & Pacific Company. They also own another large tract of land in the Sour Lake district, near the Guffey and Galey lease. This land will be greatly enhanced in value and the marketing of its oil facilitated as soon as the Southern Pacific Road builds through it. The Southern Pacific Company has secured the right of way from the Sour Lake station to the Sour Lake oil fields, some nine miles, this right of way running directly across the Springfield-Beaumont Oil Company's land. Both the Guffey and Galey and the Higgins Companies are building large tankage in the Sour Lake field, and both are constructing pipe lines therefrom to Beaumont, a distance of about 22 miles. The policy of the Springfield-Beaumont Oil Company is to pay dividends from the funds obtained by actual sales of oil, and use the receipts from the sales of stock in development of its oil lands and mechanical equipment. The company's business is managed sagaciously, conservatively and prudently throughout. Every one of the Directors and officers of the company still have their own money invested, and they are bending every effort to the success of the enterprise in the interest of all the stockholders. The bulk of the outstanding stock is held in Springfield, Northampton and Amherst. The present price of shares is 75 cents, but as soon as well No. 2, at Gladys City, which is rapidly approaching the point of production, is completed and equipped, the price will be raised to 75 cents. A sixth dividend of 2 per cent. will be paid on Jan. 1, 1903, to stockholders of record on Dec. 25, 1902. The price of Texas oil has been, and is now, advancing rapidly, and oil men of experience and good judgment expect that it will be worth from 50 to 75 cents per barrel in the near future.



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It has always been one of the most popular of our monied institutions, and is often spoken of as the "People's Bank" from the fact that it makes the same effort to accommodate the small depositor and the small borrower as in dealing with the larger customer.

In 1888 the bank suffered heavily through the dishonesty of an official who misused the bank funds in aid of private enterprises. Under new management it has recovered a considerable portion of the ground then lost, and is gaining steadily in number of customers and in volume of business. Its capital is \$150,000, and its surplus and undivided profits are over \$50,000. The officers of the bank are: John W. Mason, President; F. A. Macomber, Cashier; George H. Sergeant, Teller. The Directors are: John W. Mason, Edgar F. Crooks, John F. Lambie, Louis F. Plimpton, Eugene W. Wood, John W. Hill and Charles S. Shattuck.



**Nonotuck Savings Bank.**

THE Nonotuck Savings Bank is located in the Masonic

Building, Main street, and was incorporated Feb. 9, 1899. It was opened for business April 17, of the same year, with these officers: George L. Loomis, President; O. W. Prouty and L. D. James, Vice-Presidents; Isaac Bridgman, clerk of the corporation; John Prince, Treasurer.

This bank has been most successful from the start, and now, after being in operation three and a-half years, it has deposits of \$63,000.

The present officers are: Vice Presidents, O. W. Prouty and Calvin Coolidge; Clerk of the Corporation, Isaac Bridgman; Treasurer, John Prince.

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1854-1904

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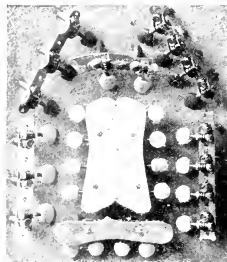
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JOHN T. DEWEY is one of the modest business men of the city who has contributed much to the upbuilding of the city's interests, and the two blocks pictured herewith are creditable monuments to his business sagacity and enter-

prise. Mr. Dewey came to this country when quite young, with his parents, his father working at the construction of the famous Holyoke dam. Mr. Dewey has shown much public spirit in his life in this city, and has come to be called "the Father of the Board of Trade." —Editor.



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